FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 APRIL 1985

Lebanon

Hundreds of detainees at Ansar Camp who took an active part in "terrorist activities" against the Israelis were "temporarily" transferred to a jail in Israel on 2 April, IDF radio announced. The remaining detainees are being released as a gesture aimed at improving relations with the local population, the radio said. Commenting on the move in a Jerusalem radio interview, IDF Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said that over 500 detainees will be released and the others will be safer and more comfortable in Israel than in Lebanon, adding that they will be treated in accordance with international law including the Fourth Geneva Convention. Meanwhile, an Israeli soldier was killed and three others were wounded by attacks in southern Lebanon, according to an IDF announcement cited by IDF radio. As for Israel's future plans for the border area, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin revealed that Israel has already decided on the size of the "security strip" it seeks to establish, Jerusalem radio reported.

Gunfire continued in Sidon where recent fighting has caused 204 casualties, most of them civilians, according to Beirut radio. Although the radio said that a Lebanese Army unit of 30 armored cars had departed from Beirut for Sidon, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon subsequently stated that the unit was waiting at Beirut Airport because of reservations expressed by government Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt about sending Army reinforcements to Sidon.

In a separate development, Phalangist Party leader Eli Karamah met with Lebanese Forces officials Samir Ja'ja' and Eli Hubayqah, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. The discussions were "positive" and will be followed by other meetings, the radio added.

Jordan

The Jordanian Embassy in Rome was the target of a bazooka attack the morning of 3 April, according to AFP reports.

Sudan

"Thousands of People's Alliance" members staged a procession on 2 March supporting President Ja'far Numayri and the May revolution, SUNA reported. Vice President Al-Rashid Al-Tahir Bakr read a message, carried by the agency, from President Numaryi in Washington D.C. in which Numayri said he followed the confrontation with "remnants of treason and agentry" with confidence. Numayri reiterated that attempts to harm Sudan's revolution are doomed to failure.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad asked Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm to form a new cabinet after accepting the latter's resignation, SANA reported.

In another development, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus after a 1-day trip during which he delivered messages to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad from President al-Asad on current Arab developments, Damascus radio reported. According to a KUNA report the message from Al-Asad dealt primarily with the Lebanon situation.

Tunisia-Libya

The Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH*, cited by KUNA, accused Libya of being behind an anti-Jewish radio calling itself "Voice of Vengeance Radio, the Voice of Sacred Hatred." The radio, which directs its broadcasts at Arab Maghreb countries, calls for a "terrorist stance" and violates goodneighborly relations, the paper added.

Western Sahara

One hundred and twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed during an attack by the Saharan People's Liberation Army near Bujdur on 31 March, according to a Saharan Information Ministry statement cited by Algiers radio.

Pakistan

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced that in line with establishing a "true Islamic democracy" in Pakistan the federal Cabinet will be formed "next week," Karachi radio reported.

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PLO Statement on Situation in Lebanese Camps

JN021814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] An official PLO source has made the following statement:

Our Palestinian masses in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and our Lebanese masses in Sidon and the surrounding areas have been exposed for the 4th day running to brutal attacks and bombardment by isolationist fascist forces and Zionist enemy forces and to hundreds of heavy artillery shells and missiles, including internationally banned shells. As a result of these attacks, many innocent Palestinian and Lebanese children, women, and old men were killed. Life in these camps has become a slow death that pursues people amid debris and destruction and under the bombardment of artillery shells, missiles, and bullets aimed at them from river and sea. A number of naval units are participating in the siege and bombardment.

The attempts to storm the camps were accompanied by a new invasion carried out by the Zionist ivnasion forces against Iqlim al-Tuffah, east of Sidon, and the occupation of new areas. As a result of these criminal operations, dozens of innocent people fell as victims of the new invasion, which is supported by brutal bombardment. A military cordon was tightened around Sidon and the 'Ayn al-Hulway and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps, villages in the area were occupied, and many Palestinian and Lebanese citizens were displaced.

The PLO believes that what is taking place is part of the Zionist-isolationist plan, in which some Arab parties are invoved, in order to entrench the plot of balkanization and factional division. Today the implementation began on the ground. Tens of thousands of innocent people were displaced from their houses, families, and sources of living as a result of annihilation and factional massacres.

Voice of PLO Denounces 'Crimes' of Sudan's Numayri

JN021933 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: The Arab Palestinian people have not forgotten Numayri's involvement in the U.S.-Zionist scheme to move the Jews to Palestine and his turning his country into a bridgehead for the Falashas to leave for Palestine. Palestinian history will recall Numayri's acts as a black page in the file of this agent, who sold his conscience, dignity, land, and nation to satisfy his U.S. masters.

He, who profanes Sudanese territory by establishign U.S. bases on it, makes his people starve, mortgages Sudan's potentials and resources to the World Bank, which is controlled by the United States, rules the fraternal Sudanese people with iron and fire, kills them, puts them in prison, and practices all kinds of terrorism against them, will not hesitate to betray the Arab nation's central cause — the Palestine cause. He will also not hesitate to seek alliance with U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy to move 35,000 Falashas to occupied Palestine in exchange for the handful of U.S. dollars which he is now receiving in Washington. Meanwhile, the real price is paid by the Palestinian people who are evicted and displaced from their territory. More Palestinians will be evicted from Palestinian territory to make room for these Jews.

The serious danger to Palestinian territory and the Palestine cause is not only the U.S. financial and military support for Israel, but also the great number of people who flow into Palestinian territory. This is because more Palestinians will be thrown out of Palestine. These new Jews who come to Palestine will become soldiers in Zionist military institutions to help Israel escalate its expansion at the expense of Arab territory.

Numayri's crimes and treacherous record against the Sudanese, the Arab nation, and the Palestine cause have pushed him to the edge of the moral garbage can of history. Reports are unanimous that Numaryi has turned into rotten fruit which is about to fall. The Sudanese masses have thrown him out in their popular demonstrations. All national forces have thrown him out after he used them as cards to prolong his rule.

The Arab nation has thrown him out of its ranks due to his shameful alliance with the Americans and Zionists, his treason against Sudan, and his insult to the Sudanese people's dignity. Even his allies in Egypt have thrown him out when Husni Mubarak refrained from intervening to protect Numayri, asserting that what is taking place in Sudan is an internal affair. Thus, Numayri has become completely isolated in Sudan, the Arab world, and the world outside.

Nothing was left for him except the Americans. Reliable reports said that Numayri went to Washington for good, that the Americans believe Numayri's local cards have been exhausted, and that it is time for the Americans to find an alternative. The recent popular demonstrations in Sudan will certainly impose their will and they, not the U.S. Administration, will shape Sudan's future.

The Palestinian revolution announced its complete alliance with the Sudanese masses and with the fraternal Sudanese people's will and their revolutionary struggle to establish a national rule in place of the rule of treachery in Khartoum. This was the Palestinian revolution's plan when it decided to establish a strategic permanent alliance with the people and with the national, revolutionary, and democratic forces, and not with regimes of treachery [word indistinct] that are rejected by the Arab masses.

PNSF Leaders Meet Soviet, Libyan, Syrian Officials

GF021634 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 27 Mar 85 p 19

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] The leadership of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] — which includes six Palestinian resistance factions and a number of national Palestinian figures, powers, and active figures — on 25 March in Damascus began a series of contacts and consultations with Arab and friendly parties to brief them on current events and developments in the Palestinian arena.

Knowledgeable Palestinian sources told *AL-WATAN* that the leadership of the PNSF yesterday held three important meetings. The first was with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jalud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, who has been in Damascus since 19 March.

The second meeting was with the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

The third meeting was with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khadam. The sources added that during these meetings, the PNSF presented all sides of the Palestinian issue, and that the leadership of the front has affirmed the importance of the unity of the resistance factions which adhere to national progressive methods for confronting the solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue. They also affirmed the need to continue the struggle for self-determination and establishing an independent Palestinian state.

Concerning the meeting with the Soviet ambassador, the sources stated that he affirmed Soviet support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in confronting all the liquidation plans, including those of Reagan and Husni Mubarak, other plans, and the Amman agreement.

The Soviet ambassador added that his country is worried about the split dominating the Palestinian arena and imperialist plans and activities in this field. At the end of the meeting, the leadership of the PNSF requested that the Soviet ambassador convey to his government its intention to visit Moscow to explain its views to the Soviet leadership.

The Soviet ambassador promised to convey the intention to the concerned parties and said that he will provide an answer at the soonest possible opportunity.

During the meeting, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud affirmed Libya's blessings for the formation of the PNSF. He also affirmed his country's support for this national step.

Concerning the third meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, which took place at 0600 yesterday evening, 26 March, the sources stated that Khaddam affirmed Syria's blessing for formation of the front and its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people in confronting the liquidatory and capitulatory solutions. Khaddam explained the importance and the need for deepening the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian alliance at this particular stage so as to confront Zionist plans aimed at subjecting Lebanon to the Israeli mandate and to push through the conspiratorial plans against its unity, Arabism, and stability.

AL-WATAN has learned that the PNSF leadership will issue a statement today explaining these activities and its future activities in light of the political and organizational programs published Tuesday night.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Steadfastness Front Summit

PM021516 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Talhah Jibril report: "Diplomatic Sources: Obstacles to Convening Steadfastness Summit"]

[Text] Rabat — Well-informed sources have expressed their doubts about the possibility of convening a summit meeting of the countries of the steadfastness and confrontation front in the near future, pointing to differences over certain issues that might hinder the convening of the summit and the restoration of the front to its previous form.

Four Arab countries — Syria, Algeria, Libya, and the PDRY — helda meeting in Damascus 20 March to discuss the question of restoring the steadfastness and confrontation front following the tour which PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad carried out, a tour which included Syria, Algeria, and Libya.

Despite the fact that high level officials from the four countries participated in the meeting, it was announced afterwards that the meeting was aimed at convening a summit meeting of the leaders of the four states in order to resist what was described as "capitulationist plans in the area."

Diplomatic sources told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that, in addition to consultations over certain issues of interest to the union between Morocco and Libya, the recent visit by Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali al-Turayki to Morocco, during which he was received by King Hassan II of Morocco, was also aimed at submitting clarifications regarding the Damascus meeting of the steadfastness and confrontation front.

In this regard the sources say that during the Damascus meeting the Algerians could have expressed reservations regarding the Moroccan-Libyan union. Moroccan press sources said that Algeria has asked that the Polisario should join the front.

It is believed that among the differences that might hinder a summit of the steadfastness and confrontation countries is the failure to resolve the question of Iran's joining the front and Palestinian participation in the front.

It is worth noting that the PLO was a former member of the steadfastness and confrontation front, but it was noted that no Palestinian delegation took part in the 20 March meetings.

There has also been speculation regarding the participation of the Lebanese National Movement in the front's meeting.

On the other hand it was reported that Libya probably proposed that Morocco join the steadfastness and confrontation front as part of consolidating the African-Arab union agreement between the two countries, but Moroccan sources have neither denied nor confirmed these reports.

OPEC Delegation Arrives in Mogadishu for Talks

EA311055 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpt] An OPEC delegation led by its director general, Dr Sayid Abdallah arrived at Mogadishu International Airport today for an official visit lasting several days. The director general told a SONNA [SOMALIA NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY] reporter that the purpose of his visit is to hold talks with senior Somali officials on the funding of the Juba sugar project by OPEC. The OPEC official added he would also hold talks with Somali officials on the refugee situation and how OPEC could extend assistance to the refugees in Somalia.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Interviewed on OPEC Prospects

LD010938 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0904 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Apr (KUNA) — Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, the minister of oil and industry, today called on all the OPEC countries to distance themselves from anything which might threaten price stability in the coming critical period. He expressed his hopes that those GCC countries which are OPEC members, will set an example by not carrying out exchange bargains.

In an exclusive interview with *AL-WATAN* the minister of oil and industry said that the British Government's decision to abolish the BNOC [British National Oil Corporation] is in itself a positive action because it means reducing the amount of crude oil on the spot market. He added that the final effect on oil market prices depends on other measures which follow the abolition; that is the measures which the British Government will adopt but which have not been announced yet -- such as fixing oil prices according to taxes or other measures.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah stressed that the coming 3 months will bring stability to prices and a small improvement in demand for OPEC oil despite the approach of summer. He pointed out that the amount of oil being withdrawn from stocks will decrease in the coming period. He expressed his belief that the market situation in the second half of this year will be good if the OPEC countries continue to adhere to current prices and production levels.

OAPEC Ministerial Council To Meet in Baghdad

JN021649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Apr (INA) — The OAPEC Ministerial Council will hold its next session in Bagdhad on 27 April. The session will last 2 days. Council sources told INA's correspondent that the Baghdad meeting, which will be the council's 34th session, will discuss the organization's activity. It will acquaint itself with the steps that have been taken so far to convene the third Arab energy conference on 4 May in Algeria and consider the proposed bases for encouraging scientific research on energy on a pan-Arab level.

Furthermore, the council, which is based in Kuwait, will approve the organization's final accounts and the budget of the Arab Oil Institute for Training as well as the OAPEC Judicial Committee.

GULF AFFAIRS

UN, GCC Secretaries General Meet in Oman

GF021739 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar held a session of talks with GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub al-Bisharah at the Al-Ghubrah guest palace today. During the session a number of issues concerning GCC members and the United Nations were discussed. Other Topics were the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war, efforts being exerted to stop this war, and the means to bolster those efforts on all levels to achieve the desired goals.

The GCC secretary general and the UN secretary general are currently visiting the Sultanate of Oman within the framework of their tour of the region's countries.

KUWAIT

Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives for Short Visit

LD021547 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 Apr (KUNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has arrived here at 1715 on a short visit during which he will convey a message to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Delivers Al-Asad Message

LD021706 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1638 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Apr (KUNA) — This afternoon Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' conferred here with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and conveyed to him a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Nothing has been said about the contents of the message. It is believed, however, that the message pertains to the Iraq-Iran war and the latest development in the Lebanese arena. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs.

Al-Asad Message on Lebanon

LD021808 Kuwait KUNA in English 1658 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 2 (KUNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' paid a fleeting two-hour visit to Kuwait Tuesday [2 April]during which he delivered a "verbal message" to the amir concerned mainly with developments in Lebanon.

Al-Shar' would not give statements to the press before he flew home after the visit, which was preceded by talks in Riyadh with Saudi Arabian King Fahd.

But Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, who saw the Syrian official off at the airport, said that the message dealt "specifically with the situation in Lebanon and with Arab developments generally." Asked by reporters whether Syria was ready to play a mediating role in halting the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Shaykh Sabah replied "this subject was not discussed at the meeting."

The visit comes amid growing concern in Lebanon over fighting sparked off by pro-Israeli rightist militias in the south of the country, and increased diplomatic activity over the Iraq-Iran war.

The official Saudi media gave no details about the Syrian foreign minister's talks in Riyadh.

Further Reportage on Visit of UK's Luce

Received by Assembly Speaker

LD021252 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1238 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Apr (KUNA) — Mr Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, speaker of the National Assembly, received at his office this morning Richard Luce, the British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

During the meeting, which was attended by the British ambassador to Kuwait, they discussed bilateral relations and developments in the region.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Attends Naval Exercise 2 Apr

GF021731 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, patronized the exercise carried out today by the Omani sultan's naval forces on the occasion of Naval Forces Day.

The exercise began upon the arrival of His Majesty Sultan Qabus by helicopter from the Sultan's yacht, *Al-Sa'id*.

Nation Prepared To Defend Strait Against Iran

GF021736 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Mar 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] Muscat, (KUNA) — A senior official at the Omani Ministry of Defense has asked Iran to stop its repeated threats to close the Strait of Hormuz. He said: It is not in its interest to close the Strait of Hormuz as long as it is an international water passage.

In a statement to the press and carried by the Omani news agency yesterday, Staff Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib said: In the event of any threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, the Omani Armed Forces will defend the strait with their own strength with the help of the GCC states, and with the assistance

of friends if the need arises, to defend Omani territories against any foreign aggression.

Military Official on Maneuvers, Defending Hormuz

GF021821 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Muscat — Oman has pledged to defend the Strait of Hormuz in the event it is subjected to any threats to close it, and said it will ask for help from GCC members and further from its friends in order to defend its territorial waters and territories against any foreign aggression.

This statement was made by a number of Omani military officials commenting on the "Ra'd" [thunder] maneuver which the Omani forces will hold at the beginning of April 1985 involving 10,000 soldiers.

The Omani assistant chief of staff has reviewed the stages of the developments of the various branches of the Omani Armed Forces. He said that the past 5 years have witnessed a quantitative and qualitative expansion in the various branches of the Armed Forces and that new and sophisticated equipment and weapons have been introduced into the ground, air, and naval branches. Staff Major General Hamid Sa'id] al-'Awfi added that his country faces a dual threat from Iran and the PDRY which he said supported the PFLO for many years.

On the aims and stages of the "Ra'd" military exercise which the Omani armed forces intend to hold for 9 days at the beginning of April 1985, he said that plans for this maneuver had been made on the basis of an assumed confrontation of a military action by a Marxist power, which has been given the symbolic name of the Marxist state of "Marmul", to capture the oil fields which have been recently discovered in Oman, and which this power claims.

UN Secretary General Arrives for Talks 2 Apr

GF021455 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, arrived in Oman today on a 3-day visit to the Sultanate. On his arrival, he made a statement in which he expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome he received. He said he is looking forward to meeting with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and affirmed that the Sultanate and all countries in the region perform a very important role on the international level, particularly as they lie in a part of the world which confronts numerous conflicts. He said that the Sultanate is a peace-loving country which is making good progress, and that Oman is making an effective contribution in the international arena.

He said that during his visit to the Sultanate, he will discuss a number of issues with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, the minister of state for foreign affairs. Foremost among those issues are the Iraq-Iran war, the Lebanese question, and the Middle East question. He emphasized the need to continue efforts to seek a peaceful settlement to the Iraq-Iran conflict and the ending of attacks on civilian targets.

On the situation in the Middle East, the UN secretary general said: There are two questions: first the situation in Lebanon. The UN Security Council on 19 April 1985 will reconsider the issue of extending the mandate of the UN Forces there. He noted that the Lebanese and Israelis are ready to extend the mandate of these forces in Lebanon. The second question deals with the overall Middle East crisis. He affirmed that he will continue his efforts to find an appropriate method to discuss all facets of the situation in the region. He indicated that the United Nations acts in this regard within the framework of UN Security Council resolutions.

The UN secretary general was received by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sa'ud ibn Salim al-'Amshi, Oman's representative to the United Nations; and senior officials at the Foreign Ministry.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From Egyptian President

GF020950 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 2 Apr (QNA) — The Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak pertaining to current Arab developments and to the Middle East issue. The message was received by Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, during an audience in Doha today with Fathi Yusuf, head of the Egyptian affairs section in Doha.

British Minister Arrives in Doha 2 Apr

GF030556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 2 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, arrived in Doha late today from Kuwait on a 3-day official visit to Qatar within the framework of a tour of the region. During the visit, the British minister will hold talks with a number of Qatari officials pertaining to the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Middle East region, developments in the Lebanese crisis, and bilateral relations.

Upon arrival he was received by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs.

PDRY

Deputy Minister Receives Notes From Libya, Iran

GF021331 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Muhammad 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister, today received a message addressed to Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, from his brother Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison. The message was delivered during a meeting between Brother

'Imayah and Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Aden.

Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah also received a written message from his brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

The message was delivered this morning during the meeting in his office with Brother Shaykh Hasan Aminian, the Iranian ambassador in Aden.

Further Reportage on Visit of USSR Delegation

Joint Talks Begin 2 Apr

GF021425 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The first round of discussions between the PDRY Ministry of Justice and Awqaf and the Soviet Ministry of Justice began today in the Golden Shore Hotel in (Gozmur).

The PDRY side was led by Brother Ja'far 'Abdallah (Suntah), deputy minister of justice and awqaf. The Soviet side was led by Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin, deputy minister of justice.

During the first session of talks, they discussed the first part of the [words indistinct] of the judicial and legal agreement between our country and the Soviet Union.

They also discussed a number of suggestions concerning the addition of some articles so the agreement will be concomitant with the current PDRY legislative system. The articles were agreed upon.

Meets With Justice Minister

GF021755 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Khalid Fadl Mansur, minister of justice and awqaf, at the Ministry of Justice and Awqaf today met with the delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Justice, led by Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin, deputy minister of justice.

During this meeting, they discussed various aspects of cooperation between the two friendly countries and the means of bolstering and developing this cooperation in the judicial and legal fields.

During his meeting with the Soviet delegation, the minister of justice and awqaf went over a number of questions related to judicial issues in our country. He also pointed out the laws issued by the progressive authority in our country and their role in our lives and in building our new society.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Ja'far 'Abdallah 'Ushaytah and a number of Yemeni and Soviet officials.

YAR

Statement Issued on Meeting With Libyan Delegation

LD021448 Tripoli JANA in English 0908 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Sanaa, Rajab 10, April 2 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A press statement was released here yesterday after the meeting of the Jamahiriyah General People's Committee (G.P.C.) and the Yemeni Arab Republic's Cabinet. It said:

Within the framework of strong relations linking the one Arab people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Yemeni Arab Republic, and in implementation of the basic people's congresses' resolutions and the recommendations of the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemeni Arab Republic, the first joint meeting of the Jamahiriyah G.P.C. and Yemeni Cabinet was held in Sanaa, Yemen, between March 30-April 1, 1985. Talks were held between the two sides in a spirit of brotherhood and understanding on existing bilateral co-operation between the two sisterly countries.

The two sides have expressed satisfaction with the level reached in such co-operation and have further discussed means to expand it to reach all possible fields. In this respect, they have agreed on specific steps included in the minutes of the meeting.

The two sides consider such meetings and their practical outcome as a right framework for consolidating bases for unionist action capable of realizing the aspirations of the two sisterly countries towards an integration of resources, a unification of efforts to serve development and a contribution to realizing our nation's hope for unity.

Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received the secretary and members of the G.P.C. The G.P.C. secretary conveyed to him greetings and the esteem of his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Colonel Salih expressed to our people's hope for more progrses and prosperity. Agreement has been reached to hold the forthcoming meeting next year in Jamahiriyah.

Minutes of the meeting between the two sides were signed by Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, the G.P.C. secretary and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-'Ghani, the prime minister of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

Our delegation returned to Jamahiriyah yesterday evening. The G.P.C. secretary told reporters at Sanaa Airport his satisfaction with the positive outcome of the joint meetings, which he said are a positive step on the path of a practical path to achieve Arab unity. He added: The meetings are a new historical event and an example of the new vanguard Arab moves to realize our Arab masses' hopes for unity. he also stressed the need for the continuation of such meetings throughout the Arab nation, calling on the rest of Arab countries to follow the example of this great positive initiative.

Israeli Envoy Holds Meetings Prior to Departure

Meets 'Abd al-Majid

NC021255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 April (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met with Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador in Cairo, today. The meeting was held upon the request of Ambassador Sason, who said afterwards that he wanted to meet the foreign minister before departing for Tel Aviv tomorrow, Wednesday, on a working visit.

Ambassador Sason also said that they discussed various issues of interest to both countries. He added: I will convey to my country Egypt's viewpoints on all subjects as conveyed to me by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid. Finally, the Israeli ambassador said that an atmosphere of subjectivity prevailed during the meeting.

Talks With 'Ali

NC021608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador to Cairo, in his office today. They discussed topics pertaining to a peaceful solution in the Middle East, and Israel's attitude in light of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' comments on accepting the principle of land in return for peace.

Before leaving for Tel Aviv, Sason will receive a message from 'Ali for Peres.

Assembly Speaker al-Mahjub Returns From U.S., UK

NC021505 Cairo MENA in English 1448 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 2 (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub and his accompanying delegation returned here today from Washington following a fortnight tour which took him to Britain and the United States.

Upon his return, Dr al-Mahjub said that he felt during his visit to Britain that President Husni Mubarak's recent visit to London had left a deep impression and that the British officials are keen on reaching a just solution for the Middle East problem.

He added that the Egyptian delegation was given a warm welcome in the House of Commons and by the government officials.

XINHUA Begins Arabic Transmissions From Cairo

NC021458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1412 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY — XINHUA — has begun transmitting its Arabic language bulletin from the premises of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY. This is in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Chinese and Egyptian news agencies. The agreement states that MENA will translate XINHUA's bulletin into Arabic and retransmit it to Beijing over special lines via Paris. It will then be disseminated throughout the Arab world. This 10-hour daily bulletin begins at 1000 Cairo time.

MENA has similar agreements with AFP and DPA. The QNA office, as well as the Japanese newspaper *ASAHI*, operate from MENA's new building.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM Defends Mubarak's U.S. Tour

PM020918 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 30 Mar 85 pp 1,8

[From the "Political Situation" column by chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah: "Shall We Declare War on the United States?"]

[Excerpts] Before President Husni Mubarak's visit to Europe and the United States began a journalist asked an Egyptian official about what Egypt would do if the U.S. Administration rejected all our economic demands and political proposals for reactivating the Palestinian problem. The Egyptian official replied jokingly: "In that case Egypt would have no option but to declare war on the United States."

What is ridiculous is that some people see this humorous answer as the only solution following the allegation by some people that the U.S. Administration has turned down the Egyptian proposals and rejected its economic demands. The campaign by these people against the United States began even before President Mubarak's trip and is continuing after it; it is continuing even after the results were announced and U.S. official statements confirmed that President Reagan's administration is interested in the Egyptian proposals and intends to study them with the aim of reactivating the Palestinian problem and looking into Egypt's economic and military demands.

Despite all this the campaign by some people has not abated or stopped. On the contrary, it has become more violent and more strident. It is taking place in the midst of shouts of anger and incitement to revenge against the United States because these people consider it responsible for all the calamities and sufferings that befall us and for the catastrophes that have befallen and will befall us because of the natural resumption of economic and diplomatic relations with the United States.

The hostility of these people toward any Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement is known and goes back a long way. To them it represents a sacred principle in which they believe; they consider it an absolute priority in every question they bring up and in every political issue they feel enthusiastic about. Anyone who disagrees with them is considered an enemy, an agent of U.S. imperialism, and a colonialist trumpet.

We have no objection to what these people say or what they advocate, for this is their legitimate right in a democratic country that allows freedom of thought and adopts a multiparty system. It is equally our right to argue their views and disagree with their conclusions. The examples of these are numerous.

They said that President Husni Mubarak's trip to Washington did not succeed and that the U.S. Administration turned down all the proposals and demands that President Mubarak put to it.

I do not know where these people obtained such information. President Mubarak visited France, the United States, Britain, West Germany, and Italy, and after all these visits the heads of those state made statements supporting Egypt's proposals on reactivating the Palestinian question.

President Mubarak confirmed this following his return to Cairo. He said that that the U.S. Administration showed more flexibility and understanding with regard to reactivating the Palestine question and encouragement for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He also stressed that he considers his visit the most successful since he took office.

However, these people have not been convinced by what has been said about the visit and they condemned it to failure even before it began. They paid no attention to the Jordanian foreign minister's visit to the U.S. capital immediately after President Mubarak's visit, nor to what the Jordanian foreign minister described as the positive results achieved by the Egyptian president in the U.S. capital. These people paid no attention to this; on the contrary they doubted it and and used it as new material for shouts of anger against the United States.

They again said that the U.S. Administration has rejected Egypt's economic and military demands which President Mubarak submitted during his visit to Washington. What is strange is that not a single U.S. official made a statement implying such rejection and not a single Egyptian official spoke about the U.S. Administration's rejection of Egypt's demand for additional aid.

Egypt submitted its demands and the U.S. Administration listened to its views and promised to study them and submit them to the U.S. institutions concerned, which alone have the power to approve, disapprove, or amend the figures. All this procedure requires some time and Cairo was not therefore expecting to hear an acceptance or rejection of its demands as soon as they were submitted. Since President Mubarak's visit to Washington Egyptian-U.S. contacts on economic and military aid have not stopped. I would no be divulging a secret if I said that according to what Cairo has heard so far there is an encouraging U.S. response. This was what has prompted President Mubarak to declare more than once in recent days that he considers his visit to the United States the most successful visit he made abroad since he took office.

Those who are in a position to divulge its secrets are unanimous in saying that the visit was successful and that its results will be announced shortly. However, those who do not believe what they hear have continued to adhere to what they tell themselves and reiterate to the others about the failure of the visit.

Therefore, the only thing left for us to do is to declare war on the United States as a punishment for taking interest in our proposals to reactivate the Palestinian question, continuing to give us economic aid, and providing us with our Armed Forces' requirements for many long years.

Iran Warned Against 'Vile' Attacks on 'Holy Cities'

JN031115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1047 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Apr (INA) — Iraq has strongly warned the Tehran rulers against carrying out any vile operation against its holy cities which contain the mortal remains of its great ancestors.

In a statement to INA today, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim said: We warn the Iranian rulers that none of their evil machinations, with which history abounds, will pass without deterring punishment. The Iraqi minister said that the mortal remains of the Iraqis' ancestors, buried in these cities, have surrounded these cities with a sacred halo, thus making them holy cities.

The Iraqi minister's warning comes in reply to the false accusations by the Iranian regime's permanent representative to the United Nations, who claimed in a letter to the UN secretary general that Iraq is preparing for sabotage operations in four holy Iraqi cities and that Iraq will try to hold Iran responsible for these operations.

The minister said: We have never been one of those nations that desecrates the graves of their ancestors or disregards the bodies of their sons to attain dishonorable objectives as the Tehran rulers are doing, because we are the grandsons of these great ancestors who were renowned for their good qualities as testified by history. The Iraqi minister added: We warn the Tehran rulers against resorting to the known and reprehensible qualities of their ancestors in carrying out such vile operations on our holy cities.

Communique No 1,792 on 1-2 Apr Operations

JN021614 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,792 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The zealous sons of Iraq who are defending their rights, honor, and dignity continue their just struggle against the forces of tyranny and aggression, scoring daily victories against the retreating Iranian enemy on all battlefields.

The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. As a result of decisive strikes directed by our helicopter cavaliers at the collapsed enemy units in the East Tigris operational sector yesterday evening, the enemy suffered – in addition to what was mentioned in Communique No 1,791 – the following losses:

a. Seventy-five dead and several others wounded.
b. Thirteen personnel assembly points destroyed.
c. Four hovercraft detroyed.
d. One armored personnel carrier destroyed.
e. Fifteen infantry positions destroyed.
f. Three different machineguns destroyed.
g. One boat carrying ammunition destroyed.
h. Three boats carrying personnel destroyed.
i. Two boats, each carrying a heavy machinegun, destroyed.

2. Units of our powerful artillery continued to pound enemy positions, ammunition dumps, and personnel concentrations in the Maysan operational sector, scoring destructive hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy personnel and equipment.

They destroyed seven infantry positions, killing everyone in them, and burned two ammunition dumps.

3. Four of the enemy were killed and several others were injured and one infantry position and one medium machinegun were destroyed in the Central and East Basra sectors.

4. Two infantry positions were destroyed and everyone in them was killed in the Northern operational sector.

5. The criminal enemy used heavy artillery to shell Basra, Khurmal, Shandari, and Sayyid Sadiq.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 2 April 1985

King Briefed by 'Arafat on Refugee Camps in Lebanon
JN021753 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn held a telephone conversation with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat last night to inquire about the serious situation in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and the surrounding areas. King Husayn expressed Jordan's immediate readiness to offer all help to mitigate the pain and tragedies of the sons of the Palestinian people in the two camps who are being exposed to savage bombardment and a military siege by Israeli occupation forces and factions that are supported by Israel.

'Arafat briefed King Husayn on all developments in the serious conditions under which Palestinian and Lebanese citizens in 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and Sidon are living. He thanked King Husayn for this noble gesture and the call to be reassured about the situation there.

Emergency Arab League Meeting on Lebanon Requested
JN021839 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Jordan has asked the Arab League General Secretariat to hold an emergency meeting of its permanent representatives within the next 2 days to study the serious situation that resulted from the exposure of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon to brutal military aggressions by the Israeli forces and the factions that are supported by Israel, as well as the aggressive Israeli practices in southern Lebanon. Jordan's demand stems from its pan-Arab principles and efforts to defend Lebanese Arab territory and the Palestinian refugees who live on it and to unify Arab ranks to confront the challenges that surround the Arab nation.

Nabih al-Nimr, Jordan's ambassador in Tunis and its Arab League permanent representative, has sent an urgent memorandum in this regard to the Arab League General Secretariat.

Foreign Ministry on Rome Embassy Explosion
JN031033 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] A responsible Foreign Ministry source has stated the following: A treacherous attack was carried out by some terrorist elements against the Jordanian Embassy building in Rome this morning. A rocket exploded on the building's fourth floor, under which the Jordanian Embassy is located. As a result of the incident, serious material damage was sustained in the apartment, but no one was harmed. The rocket was fired from a bazooka from the backyard of the embassy, which is located in the diplomatic quarter. The perpetrator, a 20-year old youth carrying a Lebanese passport, was arrested. A 9mm pistol and the bazooka were found in his possession.

While denouncing such cowardly terrorist acts which endanger the lives of civilians and innocents and deviate from the traditions and customs that are acknowledged by civilized societies, the Jordanian Government continues its contacts with the Italian Government and competent parties to have them exert the utmost efforts to pinpoint the real planners of this incident. We will persistently follow developments in order to become acquainted with all the implications of this incident.

Junblatt Discusses 'Grave Events' in Sidon
NC021918 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The National Democratic Front met under Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt at noon today. Deputy Najah Wakim, 'Asim Qansuh, In'am Ra'd, Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, Karim Muruwwah, George Batal, Khalil Na'us, 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, Hasan Shalha, Mustafa Qawwas, and PSP Command Council member Dawud Hamid were also present.

After the meeting, the PSP leader said: The discussions dealt with the general situation. Special emphasis was placed on the grave events in Sidon and the regime's failure to take a clear and decisive position on the actions of Israel and its agents at home. He added: We still believe that Lebanon's so-called legitimate authorities can perform their function if they decide to take matters into their own hands. They must take an unambiguous position on Israel's agents at home and at the border in order to prevent a new round of the civil war and to save Lebanon from partition.

Junblatt added: Amin al-Jumayyil must adopt a clear and frank attitude toward everyone. Any other call, including those for a spiritual or national conference, is totally rejected. Junblatt said that Amin al-Jumayyil must condemn the incidents in Sidon. If certain radios and sections of the media describe the conflict in Sidon as one between Palestinians and Lebanese, we say this is a distortion. What happened in 'Ayn al-Hulwah is what we saw earlier in Sabra and Shatila. It is also a prelude to what will happen in Sidon. Israel and its agents want to evacuate the sons of the south in order to increase the size of the so-called buffer or security zone.

Junblatt stressed the importance of coexistence with our brothers in the south, particularly the Christians in Jazzin. He declared: We don't want war. We don't shoot first, but residents there must resist foreign elements. Everyone should learn from what happened in Al-Shuf and the mountain area. That was the result of a foreign presence under the guise of protecting Christians.

Dealing with Ja'ja's movement and the so-called uprising, the PSP leader said: We discussed this issue earlier. It transcends everything, including the government. This matter concerns the fate of Lebanon itself.

Will it remain a united, sovereign, independent, and Arab country or will it be partitioned and tied to Israel and the dubious plans of the United States?

Birri Comments on 'Serious Situation' in Sidon
NC022105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A meeting was held this evening at the home of Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs. It was also attended by Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, and by Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. The participants concentrated on the situation in and around Sidon and on ways of sending Army reinforcements there.

After the meeting, Minister Birri said: We discussed the serious situation in southern Lebanon. In doing so, we were guided largely by the fact that we are on the threshold of a new phase in the Israeli withdrawal. Everyone knows that Israel doesn't withdraw before paving the way for sedition. Israel did this in the mountains and in Al-Shuf. It's trying to do it in Sidon as well. Since the Lebanese Government has been delaying the implementation of what has been agreed upon, Israel is trying to aggravate the situation once more. It is doing so after having created problems at the local level and triggering the uprising in East Beirut.

Birri added: The plot is taking on a new form. In the past, the goal was to obstruct the Army's role in order to fragment Lebanon. Now, the goal is to fragment Lebanon through the Lebanese Army itself. It's clear that Israel is trying to place every armed group within the sectarian framework that suits it. Thus, if the Army's units are distributed this way, we as Lebanese won't have any way to reunify our ranks. Birri declared: Since this is the plan, it's strange that certain Lebanese tools insist on following it to the end. Although the goal is clear, those seeking it won't say what it is. They want an Army made up of a certain faction in the 'Abra area as far as Jazzin. Otherwise, they will keep fighting. According to Birri, the solution doesn't lie in sending a battalion from the 1st Brigade. Apparently, the goal is to paralyze this brigade, which is still a symbol of national unity. The Army must be prepared to fill the security vacuum when Israel withdraws from western Al-Biqa'. From there, the Army can provide security in and around Jazzin.

Phalangist Leader Karamah, Samir Ja'ja' Meet
NC030528 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Former Minister Michel al-Murr, speaking on behalf of a 3-man committee composed of himself, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, and lawyer Karim Paqraduni, has stated that the committee's efforts resulted in a meeting last night between Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah and Dr Samir Ja'ja' and Eli Hubayqah. The meeting was held at Karamah's house. Discussions during the 3-hour session dealt with all party and national issues. It can be said that the meeting was positive and that other sessions will follow to study details.

Shams al-Din on 'Defensive Jihad' Against Israel
PM021511 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Apr 85 p 8

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Council, by 'Arafat Hijazi in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Some time ago you declared a defensive jihad against Israel.

Is it possible to know the reason for this declaration at this time, in particular, given that Israel has begun to withdraw in stages and that there is an international effort for the completion of the withdrawal without incidents?

Answer: Everybody realizes that from the beginning of the Israeli occupation we faced this situation by prohibiting any dealing, cooperating, or befriending, and banning any action that might create normal relations or so-called "normalization" between the Lebanese and Israel.

From the beginning of the Israeli occupation and the declaration of resistance we never stopped responding to any international political or diplomatic efforts to end occupation on our terms and in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for unconditional Israeli withdrawal —but in vain.

All that the contacts and appeals produced was the negotiations which led to the 17 May agreement, lending legality to occupation and giving the Israelis military, political, and economic advantages. Nevertheless we are responsive and we are not fond of wars and fighting. Certainly we are not terrorists, as the Zionist and the biased media portray us. We are open to any solution that evicts Israel from our country unconditionally. I would like to make it clear, and the outside world should understand, that we are determined to be a first experience for Israel —an experience in which it fights a war but does not win it. Our aim in demanding unconditional Israeli withdrawal is to avert bloodshed.

Israel must get out. There is nothing to negotiate with the Israelis. There is a state of occupation which must end in a straightforward manner. There is the 1949 truce agreement which we still recognize and approve. This needs implementation, not negotiation. We do not approve of any security arrangements. There is no peace for Israel on our land as long as there is a single Israeli soldier within the Lebanese-Palestinian borders. That soldier will be attacked to make him leave.

Question: There is genuine fear in Israel and in the West of the resistance phenomenon continuing even after withdrawal and of the aspiration of those carrying out the resistance to continue to operate against the Israelis in order to liberate Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories.

Answer: We are very clear. We consider Lebanon's liberation from Israeli occupation the duty of every Lebanese both nationally and as an Islamic duty. In the meantime we have not abandoned the Palestinian problem and the liberation of Palestine.

Question: As a result of following events in the south and observing developments there, what do you think is Israel's aim in Lebanon and particularly in the south? Is it about to "Golanize" the south or is its aim only to keep the Al-Litani waters for itself or to establish a security barrier on its northern borders?

Answer: We believe that Israel's war in Lebanon is not over yet. Indeed, it began under the false slogan of peace for Galilee in order to give moral and legal justifications to its war before world opinion. But in fact it is an expansionist war like all the Israeli wars. Israel wants to occupy the land, evict the inhabitants, and exploit the waters as it has done in its wars with the rest of the Arab countries since the occupation of Palestine. According to information available to us, Israel wants one way or another to grab part of the south and annex it de facto. This is what they call the border strip, which they are now seeking to widen.

For this reason we view the so-called Israeli withdrawal as a rearrangement of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. This withdrawal has certainly been the result of resistance operations which proved the failure of certain aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — which is intended to reconstitute Lebanon in a certain prearranged manner so that the country will be a reserve for Israel in the area. But this has failed. The Sharon-Begin war failed and now the aim is to salvage whatever can be salvaged from this war, whose historical strategic aim since the Versailles conference after World War II has been to have the Al-Litani River considered the Palestine border. Having failed to achieve this objective in full, Israel is trying to achieve it partly in the so-called border strip. Therefore, all the announced Israeli withdrawals are aimed at more effective measures to retain and remain in this rectangular piece of Lebanese territory.

Question: With the beginning of implementation of the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal, is there a fear of any particular disturbances occurring, considering that the areas which Israel will be evacuating are difficult and complex areas where the factional and communal structure is concerned?

Answer: We always expect Israel to lay traps in order to create sedition. That is in its nature and behavior, which serve its objectives of fragmenting Lebanon and of projecting itself as a peaceful power; that is, stability prevails where it exists and explosions and fighting erupt in the places from which it withdraws. But we are confident of the awareness of the Lebanese in those areas. We believe that Israel has worked hard and laid many traps in order to create sedition in Sidon and the region, but the awareness of all concerned and their realization that any factional clashes cause harm to all on the one hand and serve Israel on the other have thwarted Israel's suspect plans.

Question: The phenomenon of Islamic extremism in Lebanon is a source of concern to many people, particularly since it has gone beyond the limits of the Lebanese communal structure by proposing the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon. How do you view this matter and, therefore, how do you visualize the future Lebanese formula after this war?

Answer: With regard to the declaration of an Islamic republic in Lebanon, we have said nothing in this regard on our part. We are not proposing the Islamic republic formula; we are proposing the formula of proportional-representation democracy, based on the principle of majority and consultation.

The establishment of an Islamic republic is sought neither in words nor in deeds; we are not aware of any serious action to achieve this end. I know nothing of what is being said about certain political parties' advocating or working for this idea. Even supposing that such a thing existed, we do not sponsor it or find it politically suitable.

We believe in the multiplicity of parties in Lebanon, but certainly this does not mean that we approve of the sectarian system that ensures the domination and rule of the Christians and Maronites

in Lebanon. The existing regime is Phalangist, of which we do not approve. Indeed we advocate by political means and we work using democratic methods for the replacement of this regime with a regime that is proportionately representative and based on consultation and democracy.

'Gunmen' Open Sniper Fire in West Beirut

NC030848 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Gunmen of various organizations on the western side of the demarcation lines have been directing sniper fire on the passage on the Fu'ad Shihab bridge. The Lebanese Army has since closed the passage to traffic for safety reasons. In West Beirut this morning, gunmen intercepted an employee of the Bank of Syria and Lebanon on Michel Shiha Street and robbed him of a large amount of money. A security report, which did not specify the exact sum, said the assailants used a white Mercedes and escaped toward the Holiday Inn sector. This morning, gunmen set up a checkpoint in the West Beirut sector of Al-Barbir where they searched cars and checked the identity of passengers.

Army Unit Destined for Sidon Still in Beirut

NC030702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Army unit scheduled for the Sidon area has been waiting at Beirut Airport since yesterday afternoon. According to political quarters, the delay in this unit's dispatch to the Sidon area is due to the position of Ministers Birri and Junblatt, who have reservations about sending Lebanese Army reinforcements to the area. Informed sources say that the Army unit will leave for Sidon tomorrow afternoon and not today as reiterated by some quarters.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Sidon Area

Phalangists Shell Towns, Camps

NC021443 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1355 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Phalangist militiamen and groups loyal to the agent Antoine Lahd aggravated the military situation east of Sidon a few minutes ago. This was a mere 30 minutes after the meeting at the bishop's office in Sidon. Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah are now receiving concentrated and violent artillery fire from positions held by these militias in Kafr Falus, 'Abra, Al-Hilaliyah, and Al-Bramiyah. The Lebanese Army is returning fire in order to silence it.

Smoke is billowing from Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, (Al-Sirubiyah), and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp. We have no details on casualties in view of the ongoing shelling. Phalangist militiamen are preventing Lebanese Red Crescent and Red Cross ambulances from reaching the Palestinian camps and the (?Al-Ta'mir) area of 'Ayn al-Hulwah. Phalangist snipers are also shooting in Sidon.

54 Dead, 150 Wounded

NC022034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The situation in Sidon tonight is guarded and tense. Sniper fire may be heard in residential areas. Intermittent heavy machinegun gunfire may also be heard over Sidon. A 7-year-old boy, Ibrahim Muhammad al-Shami, was wounded in his home on Dalla'ah Street. Several buildings, including the Hammud Hospital, its laboratory, and its wards, received sniper fire. Lebanese Army Corporal Muhammad 'Abduh was wounded. According to initial figures, 54 people have been killed and 150 others have been wounded since the flareup began in East Sidon. Most of the casualties have been women, children, and the elderly.

Palestinians Fire at Township

NC030514 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Palestinians are continuing to consolidate their position and foothold in Sidon. They have established camps to train civilians in the use of modern weapons. All types of weaponry continue to pour into the camps. During the past few hours, Palestinians in the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp fired at the Christian township of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, burning a large number of houses on the outskirts.

According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Arab Youth Organization group, led by Muhammad Tawfiq Sadiq, is backing the Palestinians in their attacks against Christian villages in Sidon. It is worth noting that Sadiq had worked with Israeli intelligence and that his group comes from Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Al-Asad Asks Al-Kasm To Form New Cabinet

JN022045 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2038 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Apr (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm under Article 122 of the Constitution and charged him with the formation of the new cabinet.

Al-Shar' Returns From Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

JN022026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', accompanied by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Isam al-Na'ib, returned to Damascus tonight following a short visit to Riyadh and Kuwait during which he conveyed messages to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad from President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with current developments in the Arab arena.

TISHRIN Comments on Events in Southern Lebanon

JN030809 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column *TISHRIN* says: Observers of events in southern lebanon clearly notice the Zionist hand in the bloody events and recall Rabin's statements promising massacres and fighting to the Lebanese. The Zionist enemy, which was forced to withdraw from Sidon and its environs and is preparing to evacuate western Al-Biqa', has not yet abandoned its plan to establish a buffer mini-state in the border strip and on Lebanese territory that will be a base for its attacks against Lebanon and Syria. The establishment of this mini-state requires entrenchment of the rift among the Lebanese, and the encitement of one community against the other. It also calls for fomenting the Lebanese-Palestinian dispute. The shelling of heroic Sidon and the Palestinian refugee camps, and the attempt to drive the Christains toward the border strip is the prelude to striking at the national accord march and fragmenting legitimacy along with the Lebanese entity — people and territory. Using its exposed agents in the occupied south and the group that is rebelling against legitimacy and accord to achieve this objective, the enemy is also supported by the well-known sides which are preparing to begin negotiations with Israel in order to liquidate the Palestinian cause. The best indicator of this is the enthusiasm 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime are demonstrating and the false concern they are expressing over the camps' inhabitants, they who are planning to sell all Palestine — people, rights, territory, and national identity.

The sides that are conspiring against Lebanon and its national march are required to impede this march and to once again immerse the fraternal country in blood. This is because striking Lebanon's security reflects on Syria and poses a direct threat to its security. Syria is the stumbling block against all the capitulatory schemes drawn up by imperialists and Zionists and planned to be implemented in the Arab region in order to pave the way for Israel's hegemony and domination over destinies and sovereignty.

If the Lebanese Government is called upon, in view of its position, to quickly contain and end the rebel movement, especially since the Lebanese unanimously agree that Israel is the real party that backs the rebels, the Lebanese parties are also called upon to support the government and legitimacy. Although the conspiracy threatens Lebanon's unity, freedom, and independence, it also threatens the march of accord and salvation.

The crystallization of the Lebanese consensus around legitimacy in a practical way, and the translation of the Syrian-Lebanese trends to contain and foil the rebel movement will strike at the whole Israeli scheme. This is particularly true since it is the last card in the hand of the enemy and the last wager by whose fall the capitulation schemes in the other fronts will collapse and will return the fraternal country to the salvation march that constitutes Lebanon's salvation. One must remember here that Syria will not permit, as it did not permit in the past, the peddling of any scheme that undermines Lebanon's unity and independence. No authority other than the authority of the national legitimacy will exist in Lebanon.

Peres Says Necessary Economic Steps To Be Taken

TA020955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Shim'on Peres says the government will use all the necessary means to decrease inflation and heal the economy, and he does not fear the criticism. Peres believes we harbor within us a considerable amount of self-destructiveness and while the people want unity, there are many evil tongues who daily voice remarks in the media that might sow divisiveness in the nation. Our correspondent Efrat Ben-Hurin reports that the prime minister made these remarks during a visit to Beersheba.

Peres Sees No Need for New Decision on Withdrawal

TA021119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says it is unnecessary to adopt another government decision on accelerating the withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Begin Peres recording] The problem is not one of a decision but of the implementation of the withdrawal from the area. In my opinion, the pace of implementation is in line with what was decided, even a little faster. Another decision will not speed anything up. We are working according to a predetermined schedule, and I hope we will carry it out well, or even faster. [end recording]

The prime minister was talking to our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin during a visit to the south today.

Peres Notes Principle of Collective Responsibility

TA021341 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1245 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has reacted to the remarks by his deputy, David Levi, who said that the government has failed in the economic sphere, thus calling into question its very existence. During a tour of Beersheba, the prime minister said the government operates on the basis of collective responsibility. Nobody is doing anybody else any favors, and whoever thinks the government is not suitable can draw the appropriate conclusions. In my opinion, Peres said, whoever has concluded that this is the end of the road for the government would do well to leave this road. We do not need any favors; none of the Cabinet members does the government any favors, Peres said.

I know there are many centrifugal [last word in English] forces that are inclined to cause a breach from time to time. I believe we must maintain the unity of the people and that the national unity government must be maintained; this government must be maintained, Peres added. Ministers can say what they want and feel within the government; but as long as they are members, once they leave its meetings, they should accept responsibility for its decisions whether they like them or not.

As for the price increases implemented on the eve of the Passover holiday, the prime minister said that all wage earners [in the public sector] received a 13-percent wage increment while production workers received a 20-percent increment. The objective of the economic policy is primarily to lower the rate of inflation so that the money in the hands of the housewife and the wage-earner retains its value. These were the prime minister's remarks in Beersheba, as filed by our correspondend Efrat Ben-Horin.

Rabin Comments on Situation in South Lebanon

Shi'ite Terrorism

TA021822 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Nahariyya, 2 Apr (ITIM) — "If the Shi'ite terrorists continue to attack us after we return to the international border, the IDF will act against them with full force, with all its firepower, in accordance with the government's decisions," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today.

The minister, who was speaking in Nahariyya, addressed himself to the statements made by the leader of the Shi'ite extremist organization, the Hezbollah, who said that his organization will act with the aim of annihilating Israel. He added that the IDF will act against the Shi'ites just as it acts against any other terrorist organization that tries to hit targets inside Israel. "The IDF's activity against our attackers will include enormous firepower, in the air, on land, and at sea," the defense minister said.

As for the role the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is to play in defending the security zone, the defense minister said we are not asking the Lebanese to defend Israel; all we are asking is that, for their own safety as well as ours, they maintain order and security in their villages and fields, and not allow them to be converted into anti-Israeli terrorist bases.

This, the defense minister added, will be for their benefit as well as ours, since they will thus defend themselves on Lebanese territory rather than Israeli, since Israel will be defended only by the IDF.

Referring to the ASL's ability to defend the security zone, the minister said one should remember that we knew in advance that some in this force, those whose families live in the north, would leave this army and return to their homes.

Israel, Rabin said, is relying on civil guards in the villages and on the ASL soldiers who live in the security zone. "We are not seeking an army to move south from wherever; all we are seeking is the defense of the security zone by the local inhabitants in one form or another."

The ITIM correspondent adds that the minister met with Nahariyya Mayor Hayim Levav and the members of the town council, and heard from them about Nahariyya's problems, in view of the IDF's upcoming return to the international border. The minister promised the council members and the mayor that he will bring his full wieght to bear in an attempt to aid the town in all spheres. Later the minister left for a visit to Shelomi and a tour of the border fence.

Security Strip

TA021443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the border of the security strip in southern Lebanon has already been decided on, but we do not have to publicize everything. After the IDF completes its deployment along the international border and the security strip is established with its backing, there will be no need for actions inside Lebanese territory if terrorism ceases. If terrorism continues, the IDF will use its full power in every area. The defense minsister was speaking during a visit to Nahariyya.

Withdrawal, UNIFIL

TA021137 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin visited wounded IDF soldiers at Rambam Hospital in Haifa today, and said that we will make an effort to speed up the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon within the framework of the government's decisions. Pain and casualties are doubtlessly involved during the IDF's redeployment along the international border, he said. Regarding UNIFIL's role, the defense minister said that in its current setup, it is not fulfilling a security role of significance to Israel. Let us hear him:

[Begin Rabin recording] We envisioned an expanded, reinforced UNIFIL fulfilling a primary role, in a substantial part of Lebanon —including the eastern sector up to the Syrian lines — within the framework of a military agreement between Israel and Lebanon and with Syrian consent. This envisioned role for UNIFIL, which was acceptable to UN elements, was rejected by Lebanon as a result of Syrian pressure. In its present form, UNIFIL cannot fulfill a positive role of significant military value for Israel. Therefore, if UNIFIL's mandate is extended, fine — Israel will not demand that UNIFIL be expelled. However, if UNIFIL's mandate remains as it is today, Israel is not too impressed with the value of that force, from the point of view of Israel's security. [end recording]

Shamir Receives Venezuelan Opposition Leader

TA021013 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
2 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday received Eduardo Fernandez, the leader of the opposition in Venezuela, who is on a visit to Israel. The guest is the secretary of the Christian Democratic [as published] Party, and plans to run for president in elections in his country. He claims that he will strive to improve ties with Israel.

Official Describes Lebanon Invasion as 'Disaster'

AU010835 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text](ANSA) Rome, April 1 — Deputy Israeli Foreign Minister Romi Milo declared that, "the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a disaster. Summing up, not one of the objectives was achieved", he affirmed in a statement published in the Sunday edition of the Rome daily, *LA REPUBBLICA*.

Referring to the Israeli move into neighboring Lebanon in June,1982 in a campaign dubbed, "Peace in Galilee", the official said: "When we say that there was at least one success, the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were are stopping at the appearances [sentence as received]. In fact not even this military success has been transformed into a political success in light of the PLO terrorism which has been substituted by Shi'ite terrorism, much worse.

"The PLO was, after all, a rational force. So, to the lack of success of the expedition is added the lack of success of the withdrawal which is being conducted in the midst of the Shi'ite revolt, in the growth of terrorism which we will drag back towards the old frontier, which will be accumulated there for who knows how many years" the deputy foreign minister said.

"The moral? We wanted to build an allied state, have a secure border with Lebanon, sign a second peace. What we built instead are the conditions for an endemic war on a less secure frontier", he concluded.

Ansar Detainees Freed; Others Transported to Israel

Levi Interviewed

TA021855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Chief of Staff, how was the transfer of the Ansar detainees to Israel implemented by the IDF?

[Levi] First of all, this transfer is part of our new deployment in Lebanon. I would like to emphasize two things first: An appreciable section, more than 600 of the detainees, will be released. They will be released beginning tomorrow. We have already held talks with the International Red Cross [IRC] to arrange for the release of these people in accordance with the criteria followed by the IRC, seeing that each one is sent wherever he wants to go. Some of them, according to the reports we have, come from regions we have already left, and some from areas where we are still deployed in Lebanon. That is one aspect. The purpose of transferring the rest to Israel is for them to be able to live well and safely. We could have taken them somewhere else in Lebanon. In that case the arrangements would naturally have been very much less comfortable for the people and very much more dangerous for the force guarding them; there would have been a greater risk of clashes and people getting hurt. Therefore, the decision was to place them somewhere where there would be suitable conditions for life and safety; that is the place to which the people have been taken. Later on, I will discuss what will happen with them. As for the planning of the transfer, the Northern Command is responsible for this, as it is for many other things. It is prepared for this. We made the initial classification lists in accordance with the gravity of the crimes attributed to

the detainees and we decided who would remain on the spot, in order to be released immediately, tomorrow. People have been transferred in buses. The traffic artery was closed and completely guarded. The buses did not set out in one group, and when they reach their place of detention in Israel, they will be received in an orderly fashion by an apparatus under the responsibility of an officer from the IDF Military Police Corps. We are organized to do all that is required during their stay in Israel, in accordance with international laws.

[Tal] That really is the question. The Israeli Government has not declared the area a conquered territory and, accordingly, the Fourth Geneva Convention, which determines the rights of a conquering power in such an area, has not been implemented. On the basis of what legal settlement, then, was the transfer of the detainees to Israel made possible?

[Levi] First of all, we are working in accordance with the emergency codes, which are currently in force, and from time to time they have to be brought to the Knesset for approval. As I emphasized earlier, because of the fact that the area has not been declared a conquered territory, we are prepared to fulfill everything required by the Fourth Geneva Convention as regards detainees. Both we and the other elements, primarily the Ministry of Justice, are prepared to do this.

[Tal] In southern Lebanon the IRC could visit these detainees regularly and enter the camps whenever it wished, wandering around, visiting, asking questions, writing. Will the IRC be given the same opportunities in Israel, too?

[Levi] The required opportunities will also be given to the IRC in Israel. I said earlier that we have informed them of our intention to release the detainees tomorrow. We also informed them of our intention to transfer a group to Israel and that we would put at their disposal the same opportunities and arrangements they are entitled to by virtue of their positions.

[Tal] The question arises here of whether we are not bringing pressure down on ourselves, on the one hand, primarily severe international pressure, and, on the other hand, pressure from within the country, legal pressure by the detainees in accordance with the convention you mentioned.

[Levi] I know of very few problems that do not bring pressure. We are involved in a complicated process of redeployment, removing forces, changing deployment sectors, and dismantling bases. While involved in this process, we would not want the detainees remaining in Ansar to force us to redeploy there and stay in Lebanon which is what most of the detainees would like us to do.

Release, Transfer Detailed

TA021557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1540 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Report by military correspondent Gay Zohar — live in studio]

[Text] Today the IDF began releasing detainees from the Ansar camp. As has been reported, most of them are Shi'ites who did not take an active part in actions against IDF forces and inhabitants of Israel. Of all those detained in the Ansar camp until today, 40 percent took an active part in actions against Israel; another 40 percent took an active role in activities such as passing on weapons; and the remaining 20 percent make up the group which, as has been stated, did not take an active part in activity against the IDF, but did belong to various terrorist organizations.

Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the detainees who have been transferred to Israel were transported in white Egged and Dan buses; the detainees sat inside the buses with their eyes covered and their hands bound. Large police and army forces guarded the buses as they traveled along the Galilee roads.

The security establishment decided to transfer the detainees to Israel because no other place could be found in southern Lebanon that could have provided modern prison conditions. At this stage, the transfer is temporary. As in Ansar, the conditions for treatment of the detainees are dictated by the Fourth Geneva Convention. This is despite the fact that they are not prisoners of war, nor do they come under the convention's criteria. The IDF is taking the unusual step of releasing the detainees — as has already been stated in the IDF spokesman's announcement — out of a desire to improve relations with the local population, emphasizing the common interest of both sides for calm in southern Lebanon. Let us recall that several dozen detainees were released as a gesture toward General Lahd.

752 Released

TA031015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Some 752 detainees were released from Ansar this morning; 450 of them left for their homes in the area outside IDF control while the rest went to villages in southern Lebanon. Many of the detainees departed for Beirut.

Upon their release, the detainees were given track suits and their personal possessions. Each one was given a personal letter, stating that they are being released although they have committed crimes and that they are being given an opportunity to live in peace in their homes. The letter goes on to say that if they resume their activities against the IDF, it will find a way to punish them.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that many of the detainees chanted nationalist songs and openly declared to journalists that they would resume their activities against the IDF. Major General 'Amos Yaron, the chief of the IDF Manpower Branch, was in Ansar this morning. He expressed the hope that the detainees would not resume their activities against the IDF. He noted that past experience shows that this has definitely been the case. Maj Gen Yaron pointed out that the International Red Cross has not complained about the detention conditions in the camp.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that immediately after the detainees were set free, soldiers began dismantling the camp. Maj Gen Yaron said that no trace would be left of the camp within a few days.

Chief of Staff Briefs Knesset Committee on Lebanon

TA021631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi today reviewed the latest developments in southern Lebanon before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The chief of staff reviewed the incidents that have taken place there in recent days, as well as the IDF's activity in the framework of the withdrawal.

Knesset Member Yosi Sarid expressed his opposition to the establishment of a security zone in southern Lebanon. Knesset Members Olmert and Meridor quoted remarks made to the committee by senior IDF officers on the vital need for the establishment of a security zone.

Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports that the chief of staff said he would not address himself to this issue in front of the committee before he commented on this issue before the Cabinet. He emphasized that parallel with the routine security activity in southern Lebanon, the IDF is also engaged in routine drills and in building up its power.

IDF Exposes Terrorist Routes Across Al-Litani

TA021021 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Excrept] Over the last few days, the IDF has exposed crossing routes over the Al-Litani used by terrorist squads in order to move southward from the north. The terrorists used pulleys and rubber dinghies to cross the river.

Intensified IDF activity along the Al-Litani banks and in the nearby Shi'ite villages last week led to the capture of a truck loaded with 1 ton of warfare materiel. TNT, brick-shaped explosives,RPG's, LAW [light antitank weapon] missiles, and Kalashnikov rifles were all found in the cargo. The truck managed to cross the Al-Litani at one of its shallow spots northeast of Tyre, but got stuck farther along the way. The driver abandoned the truck before the IDF units reached it. The truck and its load were blown up.

In another IDF operation in the Tayr Falsayh village east of Tyre, 20 Kalashnikov rifles, 4 RPG's, and approximately 250 kg of TNT were seized.

There has recently been a steep increase in the number of attacks against the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the Tyre area. The terrorists arrive from the villages of Al-Zrariyah, Irzay, and Al-Harah north of the Al-Litani, as well as from the Shi'ite villages east of Tyre. In the last few weeks, the IDF wiped out five terrorist squads that had crossed the Al-Litani.

The terrorists focus on movement along the Al-Litani near the IDF outpost on the Al-Qasimiyah bridge (which is attacked nearly every night), on attacking the IDF outpost in the Burj al-Shamali refugee camp, and on firing RPG's and katyushas at the IDF camps and ASL units in the Tyre area.

Last Friday, a powerful roadside bomb was detonated against an IDF convoy on the northern outskirts of Tyre. No one was hurt, but shops and buildings in the vicinity were damaged. Another roadside charge was detonated against an ASL outpost in Tyre. Military sources have said that the IDF operations in the Shi'ite villages east and north of Tyre have been shown to be effective. The youth have left most of the Shi'ite villages, so that in many villages north of the Al-Litani only women, children, and the elderly can be found. Today Tyre is like a ghost town with most of the shops and businesses closed. One can hardly see people or cars in the streets, and most of the inhabitants lock themselves indoors. Conversations with local residents reveal that the limitations imposed by the IDF and the crackdowns are the main cause of this.

IDF Spokesman Announces Casualties in Lebanon

TA021113 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1106 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Announcement by IDF spokesman]

[Text] An IDF soldier, First Sergeant Bo'az Zohar, aged 21, from Kefar Sava was killed today, and three other soldiers were wounded in two incidents that occurred in Lebanon. In an incident that took place in the vicinity of Al-Duwayr, west of Al-Nabatiyah, a roadside bomb was activated when an IDF patrol was passing by. In this incident an IDF soldier was killed, and two others were wounded and evacuated to the hospital. In another attack, near Ba'lul, an IDF vehicle hit a mine. An IDF soldier sustained slight injuries and was treated on the spot. In Dayr Qanun Al-Nahr, east of Tyre, an IDF unit encountered a terrorist who was planting a roadside bomb. He was shot and killed. The funeral of Bo'az Zohar will be held tomorrow at 1400 in the military plot of the Kefar Sava cemetery.

Ambassador to Cairo Meets Egypt's Foreign Minister

TA021310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Cairo met with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Ambassador Moshe Sason said later he had asked for the meeting because he is leaving for Israel for consultations.

Preparations Under Way for Mubarak-Peres Summit

TA010737 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Natan Zehavi]

[Text] Senior U.S. Administration sources have said that, on the basis of contacts with the Presidential Office in Egypt, there is a very good chance of a summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres "in the very near future." U.S. Administration officials who met with Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo in Washington, reported to

him on the latest developments. The officials linked the reports about the possibility of a summit between Mubarak and Peres with what they called: "Israel's agreement to arbitration on Tabah."

The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, returned to Jerusalem [as published] yesterday, from consultations in Cairo. Basyuni brought a message with him from President Mubarak to the prime minister. The message, as far as can be seen, is connected with the matter of the summit. In the message Mubarak sent to the prime minister a few days ago, he wrote: "I hope we will meet soon to discuss the issues between Egypt and Israel."

Egyptian sources have told *HADASHOT* correspondent Natan Zahavi that one of the possibilities now being examined is holding the meeting between Peres and Mubarak on 25 April, the date on which the Egyptians celebrate the return of Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty. The source said that one of the proposals raised was holding a tripartite summit between Mubarak, Peres, and Husayn on 25 April, in Al-Nuwaybi'. Senior political sources in Jerusalem are doubtful about the possibility of holding a summit attended by King Husayn also, in the near future.

The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, who visited Cairo recently, secured an agreement in principle to hold a summit, but no date has been set yet. In closed forums, Tamir said: I have no doubt that the summit will be held very soon. At a meeting held recently between Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir, understanding was reached on the matter of holding political talks with Egypt about a "package" of issues, without any separate discussion on the matter of Tabah, as Egypt is demanding. Israel is prepared to incorporate Tabah in the issues in general, which will also include the future of the autonomy negotiations, the resumption of normalization, and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

Shamir thinks that, prior to summit talks, preparatory talks should be held between the parties, followed by a talk between the foreign ministers of Israel and Egypt. Shamir has not yet expressed willingness to transfer the discussion on Tabah to international agreed arbitration.

Egypt Firm in Demanding Talks on Final Tabah Status

TA021014 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
2 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Egypt wants to convert the Ismailia talks on the MFO's duties in the Tabah region into a debate on the final status of the area. In so doing, Egypt wishes to abandon the attempt to find an interim long-term solution that will lead to the postponement of the final solution of the conflict, and is sticking to its demand for a final arrangement. The Egyptian People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee decided last week that there is no point dealing with interim arrangements for Tabah. Rather, it would be preferable to strive to settle the sovereignty there together with other disputed issues with Israel.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has received a report on this and emphasized lately that it is not enough to settle for a solution of the Tabah dispute, but it is necessary to work out all the problems in a bid to improve bilateral ties.

Egypt had promised to hold the Ismailia talks as far back as late February or early March, and Jerusalem expected the announcement on the talks to be given after the return of President Mubarak from Washington, at the latest. Yet no such announcement was made, and now political moves in anticipation of comprehensive talks between the two countries are expected.

Knesset Delegation Attends IPU Confernece in Togo

Rumors of Togo Ties Denied

TA291005 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
29 Mar 85 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Yo'av Tocker]

[Excerpts] Rumors about the possible renewal of diplomatic relations between Israel and Togo were spread in Paris yesterday after it became known that the members of the delegation have met top Togolese officials over the last few days.

According to an unconfirmed report "a very signifant development in the bilateral sphere is to be expected" following the talks. On the basis of this report, rumors were spread about a possible renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries in the near future. Togo severed its relations with Israel in 1967, shortly after the 6-Day War.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that there is no basis to the rumors that diplomatic relations between Israel and Togo will be renewed shortly. He said that a Knesset delegation is currently in Togo to participate in the Interparliamentary Union conference, but that this does not mean that bilateral diplomatic relations are on the agenda at present.

Withdraws From Committee

TA292112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the interparliamentary conference in the capital of Togo, Lome, this evening withdrew from the Political Committee's deliberations to protest sharp resolutions adopted by the committee condemning Israel. Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz told the committee members that it is beneath Israel's dignity to participate in the deliberations, and that Israel does not need the seal of approval from such great democracies as Kuwait and Syria.

The Israeli delegation has not yet decided whether or not to participate tomorrow in the summing-up session of the conference plenary.

Meets Togolese Minister

TA312019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The Knesset delegation that participated in the interparliamentary conference in Togo met with the Togolese foreign affairs and cooperation minister. This has been learned by our correspondent in Paris Rafi Matar. The Israeli charge d'affaires to Ghana and Togo attended the meeting. The Knesset delegation will return home this evening.

Togo Says Ties To Be Renewed

TA021235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A senior official source in Lome, Togo's capital, says his government will shortly renew relations with Israel. This was said to our correspondent in Paris Rafi Matar. The source noted that a similar statement was also made to the Israeli Knesset delegation that visited Togo at the beginning of the week and whose members met with the Togolese foreign affairs and cooperation minister. Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz, one of the delegation members, refused to address himself to this matter.

Official Says Lavi Fighter Prototype Ready

TA021827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] is planning to speed up the first test flight of the Lavi fighter plane, originally scheduled for September of next year. The director general for the IAI, Shalom Ari'av, told Israel radio today that the prototype is ready and the test flight may be held 2 months earlier than the target date. Work on the Lavi project currently costs a million dollars a day. IAI officials say that despite the cost, the Lavi is still the most viable financial alternative for the requirements of the Israel Air Force.

State Income for Fiscal Year 1984 Reported

TA021639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] State income from taxes for the fiscal year that has just ended is 2.5 percent higher than was forecast in last fiscal year's budget. The income totals 3.544 trillion shekels, and is 3.5 percent lower than the preceding fiscal year. As for the monthly calculation, income in March 1985 was 16 percent higher than March 1984. Our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper reports that this rise stems from direct internal revenues and indirect local taxes. There was a decrease in real terms in March 1985 in the collection of import taxes; a decrease was also noted in the import of consumption goods. For instance, there was a decline of 63 percent in the import of video equipment, 43 percent in the import of refrigerators, and 33 percent in the import of cars.

Labor Activists, W. Bank Arabs Start Cooperation Body

TA030749 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] A group of Jerusalem Labour Party activists and some West Bank Arabs last night established a group designed to promote political and economic co-operation in the area.

Some 25 West Bankers, most associated with the village leagues in the past, attended a meeting at Labour Party headquarters in Jerusalem. The meeting was arranged by the Labour Party, including branch secretary 'Imanu'el Zisman and former Labour Party minister Moshe Bar'am.

Commentary Assesses Upcoming Murphy Mission

TA290954 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Mar 85 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "We Will Recognize Israel If It Recognizes the PLO"]

[Text] In the spirit of the upcoming Passover holiday, U.S. special envoy Richard Murphy is shortly due in this region to pose "four questions" [included in the traditional Seder ceremony]. If the answers satisfy his superiors, it will then be Israel's turn to have its say or else the United States will continue to stand on the sidelines.

Washington believes that if there is something tangible in the Husayn-'Arafat agreement there is no reason why 'Arafat should not clearly state that he accepts Security Council Resolution 242 and that he even recognizes Israel's right to exist and leave the arguments to a later stage.

Washington's policy at the moment could be described as a "war of attrition" against 'Arafat's PLO aimed at testing his real intentions.

There are two conflicting opinions in Washington. Some argue that the United States should promote the "momentum" of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and Mubarak's initiative and see what comes out of them; this is mostly the opinion of officials. However, Secretary of State George Shultz thinks otherwise. He claims that the United States cannot engage in a political adventure without knowing in advance what the next step will be. What Shultz says is: Let us assume that the United States agrees to the Jordanian-Egyptian proposal to meet a Jordanian-Palestinain delegation in Washington first. We would not be helping the cause of the peace process if the PLO does not change its positions toward Israel and if Israel does not agree to cooperate. The result might be that we will not have strengthened Husayn, we will not have changed the PLO, and we will have undermined the Israeli national unity government to the point of risking its downfall.

Murphy's mission to this region is presumably a compromise of the various opinions in Washington, since nobody wants to categorically reject Husayn and Mubarak. Shultz also thinks that this would humiliate the Egyptian president in the wake of his futile visit to Washington. On the other hand, this "initiative"

cannot be accepted as it is without knowing what stands behind it. Therefore, as Shultz suggested, the issue must be "checked" with the incumbent parties — Cairo, Amman, and Jerusalem — even when he probably knows the answers.

The following will be Richard Murphy's main questions:

— Does the clause in the Husayn-'Arafat meeting stating that the PLO accepts "all the UN resolutions" mean that it also accepts Resolution 242? The U.S. Administration admits that it has not yet received a satisfactory answer.

— Exactly who will make up the Palestinian side of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which the Egyptian president proposes should be granted an audience by Washington for "preliminary talks"? This is a very important question for the U.S. Administration since Jordan believes that the "Palestinian component" must be acceptable to the PLO. In other words, 'Arafat will have to approve it. On the other hand, Egypt argues that "it need not be the PLO."

— Are Jordan and the PLO prepared to negotiate with Israel directly? So far, they have only agreed to speak to Washington. Shultz believes that in order to resolve the dispute they should negotiate with Israel and not with the United States.

— When mentioning a "confederation" in their agreement, do Husayn and 'Arafat mean an independent Palestinian state that would be allied with Jordan or an "entity" that does not enjoy an independent status with a "Palestinian passport and flag" as 'Arafat demands? Husayn also knows that Murphy will not bring a solution. He knows better than anyone that 'Arafat will not let him form the Palestinian delegation as he would like to, and he knows better than anyone that what he is trying to sell the Americans — that when 'Arafat talks about self-determination" he does not mean an independent **state** — is actually unfounded.

If the answers of the Jordanian-PLO side to these fundamental U.S. questions are known, than what is the sense of Richard Murphy's mission?

The reason is simple. Washington cannot shut the door in Jordan's face. It suits it better to have Jordan and the PLO pushed into a corner than being perceived as giving unqualified support to an "obstinate" Israel. However, even before Murphy's departure for this region Washington has made clear that if two conditions — acceptance of Resolution 242 and recognition of Israel's right to exist — are not met the United States will not enter any process whatsoever. Therefore, the impression is that the game is over even before it has started.

Well, not really. People in Washington say that Amman is preparing a "surprise" for the U.S. envoy. The Jordanians will apparently tell him that the PLO would be prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist if **at the same time** Israel announced its recognition of the PLO.

If this is the case, it will be in Israel that the arguments and disputes will start. After all, it is no secret that the Citizens Rights Movement, MAPAM, and parties to the left of them see this as a fair compromise. Knesset Member Yosi Sarid, to name one, has more than once suggested that Israel and the PLO regonize one another simultaneously.

However, the United States is not thrilled about such a solution since the practical meaning could be the establishment of a Palestinian state. Washington knows that on this question the Likud as well as the Alignment steadfastly insist on their position against an independent Palestinian state. Therefore, the Jordanian-PLO "trick" which is apparently awaiting Murphy will presumably not succeed. In any event, this maneuver will actually not surprise the Americans because they learned about it during the recent visit of the Jordanian foreign minister to Washington. It should be said in this administration's favor that, more than its predecessors, it has been adopting a consistent and realistic attitude and it is not likely to be tricked by the Arab deviousness of either Egypt or Jordan.

Even if the key were not in the hands of Israel, without which there can be no political process, Shultz at the moment has no practical reason to try to persuade Israel to soften its position. After all, Israel does not have to wrack its brain over the significance of Murphy's mission and his chances of budging Husayn, and 'Arafat through him, from his position.

Husayn, who frequently talks of the urgent need for a political process and of this being "the last opportunity," is aware of his weak points and knows that he is actually in 'Arafat's hands. That is why he sent his foreign minister to the United States before Murphy's arrival in the area. Minister Tahir al-Masri, however, did not have much success. On the contrary, he dispelled the vagueness the king had surrounded his initiative with, the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, in order to appease the U.S. Administration and attain its agreement to deliver arms to Jordan.

The meeting Al-Masri held with Washington officials on the question of Palestinian representatives in the joint delegation, which the Egyptian president asked President Reagan to meet, was very interesting. As for the question of whether Israel's demand for such a mixed delegation to include only Palestinians rather than avowed PLO members, Al-Masri replied with another question: "Is there a Palestinian that is not associated with the PLO?" From the remarks of the Jordanian foreign minister, who said he was a Palestinian, it is patently clear that if he were asked to take part in such a delegation as a Palestinian he would not be able to do so unless he received the PLO's approval.

Hence, the situation is clear: 'Arafat will insist on having the PLO represented and Husayn will not be able to budge him. This means that Murphy has received the answer to this key question even before his arrival in Amman.

Those following the developments behind the scenes in Washington these days may esaily realize what we have known for some time: The entire Husayn-'Arafat agreement has nothing to do with a willingness to reach an agreement with Israel but is meant to attain Washington's agreement to recognize the PLO. There is evidence that Husayn had predicted the difficulties he would encounter, and if he nevertheless decided to pursue this drama, which is merely a farce, it is because his situation is very difficult.

It is no coincidence that Husayn frequently talks about "the last opportunity" in his bid to convince the United States, and perhaps the Alignment in Israel as well, to meet him halfway. However, experts in the matter believe that the king's efforts conceal his fear that the PLO might take over Jordan as a first step toward achieving its dream of a Palestinian state. Now that the PLO organizations are kowtowing to Damascus, this fear has multiplied and this is also the reason for 'Arafat's complacency.

The common fate shared by Husayn and 'Arafat, who needs somebody to rely on in the absence of the support of the terrorist organizations looking up to Damascus, engendered their agreement. The fact is that the agreement initially tilted in Husayn's favor and only the ensuing fury in the PLO's ranks — even by those close to 'Arafat, including the "foreign minister," Faruq Qaddumi — once again tipped the scales in the PLO's favor.

Cairo is now standing on the ruins of the "Mubarak initiative" and is trying to salvage whatever it can. On the eve of Murphy's arrival in the region and out of a fear that a failure of his mission might put the lid on the Egyptian president's initiative, Cairo is now proposing to Washington to hold some kind of Camp David No 2, which would make it easier for Jordan to join what could be regarded as direct negotiations with Israel.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is a very cautious man, wanted to know **what** would be discussed at such a "Camp David" and **who** would be the speakers. It seems that this Egyptian notion will also fail since on the question of "who," it is clear that the PLO will not agree to not being represented at such a conference. In the absence of the PLO's agreement, Egypt will also not see much merit in a move whose significance is talks between just Israel and Jordan.

'Arafat apparently also realizes that the United States will not speak to him unless he accepts the well-known conditions, and he understands the meaning of the establishment of "the national front" of terrorist organizations in Damascus. Among other things, this front is also aimed at him **personally** . With his life at stake, he will not dare enter an adventure that, after all, does not actually promise him anything.

This is why both Husayn and 'Arafat are not pinning their hopes on Murphy. Just as the envoy knows the answers awaiting him, Husayn and 'Arafat know the questions they are going to be asked. They have no answers to these questions, but they can no longer evade them. The Jordanian king realized this when his foreign minister told him what he had heard from Secretary Shultz: You know our position very well.... Now we want to know where **you** stand!

Editorials Score Levi's Remarks on Unity Government

TA030748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that some observers have suggested that Deputy Prime Minister David Levi is out to blow up the government now and thus deny Yitzhaq Shamir the premiership due to him under the rotation agreement. Others believe he is simply drumming up support for Herut in the forthcoming Histadrut elections, not giving a damn for the effect on the government. In either case it appears David Levi has decided that the national unity government has, to all intents and purposes, come to the end of its road. If so, as the prime minister yesterday broadly hinted, he should call it quits.

HATZOFE says that if Deputy Prime Minister Levi believes in what he is saying, his inevitable conclusion should be to hand in his resignation and quit the Cabinet. Otherwise, he will be held no less responsible for the failures and blunders than the people he criticizes. The situation in the Cabinet is unbearable, especially in view of the fact that Minister Levi is not the only one who has harshly criticized its performance. Other senior Likud and Alignment ministers have not been mincing their words either, and have frequently exposed the government in its shame. The prime minister should defend his own dignity and that of the government he leads. If he fails to do so, he should also be called upon to arrive at far-reaching conclusions and, if there is no other choice, not be afraid of approaching the voters.

HA'ARETZ writes that if we are currently faced with no choice other than to lower the level of consumption, this is the result of the situation the national unity government inherited from the preceding Likud governments. David Levi was a member of these governments and a full partner to the consolidation of their economic policies. If he is not pleased with the economic policy of the current government, David Levi should suggest an alternative. However, we know nothing about any such plan. What we do know is that the deputy prime minister occasionally makes speeches in which he portrays himself as the champion of the underprivileged.

There is room for skepticism regarding the government's economic policy. It should have been more daring and totally abandoned the policy of doing good by the people [alluding to former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's "correct economics"]. Were the government to listen to Levi's calumnies, the tentative steps Yitzhaq Moda'i has been trying to take with a view to healing the economy would be undermined, and the lot of those sectors of the population David Levi purports to represent would not improve.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that in a normal government it is the prime minister's duty to reprimand dissenting ministers. However, our prime minister continues to maintain a low profile in a bid to keep the unity package artificially intact. In a normal government, a minister leveling criticism as lethal as that of David Levi would draw his conclusions and hand in his resignation. However, the unity government is by definition a concoction where unity is tarnished with calumnies, coalition is coupled with opposition, and collective responsibility goes hand in hand with the rival partner's exclusive responsibility for the failures. Not only has the unity government's policy failed, but the concept of unity has also fallen apart. The question is whether the Labor Party will dare draw the logical conclusion or whether it will continue to hang on to a partnership with those who despise and repudiate it in public.

ALGERIA

Minister Protests French Treatment of Compatriots

LD021245 Algiers APS in English 1028 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 02/04/85 (APS) — Francois Scheer, ambassador of France to Algeria was summoned on Monday [1 April] to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr Taleb Ahmed Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs expressed his indignation and the deep concern of the Algerian Government before the increase of the criminal acts perpetrated in France against the Algerian community. He also demanded serious measures to ensure security, dignity and respect of the Algerian workers in France.

Foreign Minister Comments

LD031017 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] France and racism: The fate of Algerian immigrants in France is at the heart of concern on the part of the Algerian leadership. There have been many contacts in recent hours between officials of the French and Algerian Governments. After the French ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, the Algerian ambassador in Paris, Mr Mehri, has been received at the Quai d'Orsay by Mr Roland Dumas. The French external relations minister made a point of assuring him of the French Government's friendship and reminded him of the good relations between the two countries, stressing the goodwill of the French authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent such actions from occurring again, while confirming his desire for climate of calmness, considering the importance of relations between the two countries.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said in an interview with French television yesterday evening that the quality of relations between Algeria and France does not correspond with the fate of Algerians in France. Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi was contacted by our colleague (Nafisa Amin):

[Begin recording][Amin] Mr Minister, there has been an increase in criminal actions against Algerians in France, criminal actions which often remain unpunished. Now, how do you evaluate this situation, and what are the possible reactions to it?

[Ibrahimi] It is precisely in the face of this increase in attacks on and crimes against Algerians in France that we summoned the French ambassador in Algiers the day before yesterday to tell him of our indignation and shock at these crimes, as well as our astonishment at the shortcomings of French justice. I have just been questioned by French television, and I expressed the same feeling of reproach at the silence of French justice. We are, indeed, astonished that the repression of these criminal actions, when they are not in default [as heard], is not in proportion with the criminal acts themselves, in number and severity.

[Amin] Are specific measures planned?

[Ibrahimi] We are having talks with the French Government to make sure these crimes do not go unpunished and to ensure that those responsible for these crimes are judged and treated as criminals. [end recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives USSR Ambassador 2 Apr

LD021944 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received the Soviet ambassador to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

CSSR Delegation Begins Visit to Tripoli

LD302122 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Mar (JANA) — Engineer Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Republic, accompanied by Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister for foreign trade; Colonel General Engineer Karer Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Engineer Viktor Surka, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Lt Gen Silo Silov Dialoshik, secretary the national defense minister [name and title as received]; (?Ivan) Kovacik, deputy minister of mechanical industries; and the accompanying delegation, arrived last night in Tripoli for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Engineer Ladislav made a statement to the representative of JANA in which he said: We have come to Jamahiriyah to hold talks about all aspects of cooperation in the spheres of foreign trade, and cooperation in all spheres.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD030947 Tripoli JANA in English 0852 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Rajab, 3 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Engineer Ladislav Gerle, the deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening at the end of the visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Omani Liberation Front Group

LD021458 Tripoli JANA in English 0908 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Rajab, 2 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received here last night a delegation representing the Omani Liberation Front.

Tripoli Views 'Provocative Maneuvers' in Oman

LD022233 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Provocative military maneuvers began today in the Sultanate of Oman. British weapons and aircraft appeared in it.

About 1,000 soldiers and 40 aircraft and naval units equiped with French Exocet missiles took part. It has been reported that British and American forces are taking part in these maneuvers which are set to go on for 10 days and which are taking place in an area about 200 km from the capital, Muscat.

Chieftain tanks equipped with 105mm guns and M60 tanks, and French and Austrian made missile-launchers and Jaguar aircraft appeared in the maneuvers code-named "Ra'd." These maneuvers coincide with the imperialist plan which aims at bolstering the fascist regime of Saddam Husayn.

Al-Qadhdhafi Opens Weapons Factory 30 Mar

LD302139 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 March, (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, today opened a weapons factory on the occasion of celebrating the 15th anniversary of expelling the British colonial bases.

The ceremony inaugurating the weapons factory was attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the commanders of the various corps and the delegations attending the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland and a number of officers of the Armed Forces.

The brother leader of the revolution on this occasion has written the following words in the factory's register; an important achievement along the path of building our own force and the rise of the militarized people who will not be defeated. Let us march forward.

Armed Forces Chief Receives Palestinian Leader

LD021451 Tripoli JANA in English 0908 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Rajab, 2 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces received here 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, member of the Palestinian Liberation Front.

MAURITANIA

President Interviewed on National Affairs, Maghreb

LD251153 Paris International Service in French 1315 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Interview with Mauritanian President Maayouia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya by special correspondent to Mauritania Kamal Jeider; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Taya] In the face of the deteriorating agropastoral situation and the natural environment in the country, we have conceived a long-term program which aims to achieve self-sufficiency in food, preserve and renew vegetation, and stop the rural exodus.

Along with this there is the equipment for emergency aid. All this is done with the very modest means of the state and also with national and international aid. International solidarity helped us out from the first signs of the drought. We hope that this will continue to grow, both in aid for development and emergency aid action.

[Jeider] When you say development aid, could you be more precise — aid for capital goods [words indistinct] rather than foodstuffs, as there is a polemic over the intervention of NGO's [non-governmental organizations] in the African countries which are hit by drought? Some people accuse NGO's of creating an assistance mentality in Africa. What do you think about this?

[Taya] I think that the solution of sending cereals can help in the short term. But this aid must be backed up with development aid — that is, as you say, the acquisition of agricultural equipment, and particularly assistance in searching for water. In our oases here in Mauritania, for example, the people would never have left their land if they had had enough water to make small dams. And this works very well in the places where it is available.

[Jeider] How is the fishing sector developing here in Mauritania? Do you intend to conclude further agreements with the countries which fish in Mauritanian territorial waters, some of which have had a number of problems with your government in the past few years?

[Taya] First of all I must point out that the Military Committee for National Salvation laid down a policy in 1979 which was called the new fishing policy. Up until now joint companies have been created using national private capital. Promoters have been obliged to unload their catch on national territory and a national marketing company has been created for Mauritanian fish and the development of small-scale fishing.

With regard to cooperation with other countries, which is the second part of your question, we have always supported mutually advantageous cooperation in this sector and today we are more than ready to work together with interested countries, but within the framework of scrupulous respect for our regulations and the policy set by the national leadership of our country.

[Jeider] Mr President, iron — iron of the second phase — is an important asset for the economic development of Mauritania. However, the development of the Guelbs mines, for example, poses a financial problem. The European steelworks are reducing their production capacity as you know and this cannot be any encouragement for investors in your country. What do you think about this?

[Taya] You know, the Guelbs project was conceived as a comprehensive project with a first and second phase. When they financed the first phase with a capacity of 6 million metric tons, the sponsors were implicitly envisaging the financing of the second phase without which the financing of the first phase could not be cost-effective. The continuation of the mining of iron ore in Mauritania is dependent on this second phase.

[Jeider] But do you not fear that the iron ore will be difficult to sell on the international market?

[Taya] It is true that the iron and steel industry is stagnating in the European countries while in other parts of the world, in other countries, notably in the countries of Southeast Asia, it is developing. What has to be noted furthermore is that the implementation of the second phase is not going to bring extra ore onto the market.

[Jeider] What are the possibilities of holding a Greater Arab Maghreb summit in the near future?

[Taya] We have learned through the intermediary of the press that Tunisia, the country which initiated this plan, has found it useful to postpone convening this project. The delay, the postponement, should offer a better chance to hold this summit since, just as we would like, the Maghreb countries would take the opportunity of this postponement to step up contacts with a view to achieving some progress on the fundamental issue.

[Jeider] Thus, you continue to believe it is possible for a summit between the various countries of the Maghreb to be held fairly shortly?

[Taya] Yes.

[Jeider] Mr President, as soon as you acceded to the presidency there was talk of a possible new approach in your position on the problem of the Western Sahara: Is it accurate to say that you were counting on modifying your attitude towards the Saharans and the Polisario Front?

[Taya] It is accurate to say that we firmly intend to have an attitude of neutrality in the Saharan conflict and at the same time we intend to have balanced relations with all parties in the region: We announced this during the restructuring of 12 December 1984.

[Jeider] Can one expect you to resume your diplomatic relations with Morocco shortly, Mr President?

[Taya] As I have just told you, we expect to have balanced relations with all the countries of the region; precisely with Morocco we currently have many contacts and we do not see anything that may inconvenience normalizing our diplomatic relations.

[Jeider] Mr President, you recent mentioned your country's availability for Mauritanian mediation in the conflict: Could you clarify your thoughts on this subject?

[Taya] I did not speak about mediation.

[Jeider] Mr President, What do you think of the idea that is becoming more and more widespread of stationinginternational force on the Mauritanian-Saharan border: There have been certain press articles speaking of stationing an international force of Blue Helmets on the border to ensure security on the Mauritanian border: What do you think about this totally journalistic hypothesis?

[Taya] It is an idea that I find surprising; at the current time our border is not being threatened and we do not support such things.

[Jeider] What are the prospects in your relations with France, Mr President. Are they going to experience a greater development in the future?

[Taya] We maintain relations that may be termed privileged ones with France and our wish is for these relations to diversify to the mutually advantageous interest of the two countries and with respect for the options and choices of the partners.

[Jeider] What about your relations with Algeria, Mr President?

[Taya] We have excellent relations with Algeria founded on our ties of fraternity.

[Jeider] Libya was one of the first countries to recognize your political leadership emerging from the 12 December restructuring, Mr President. Is it the sign that your relations with Tripoli are warming up?

[Taya] Indeed, relations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah have witnessed a renewed trust for some time now. Currently we have very serene, fraternal, friendly relations with this fraternal country. [end recording]

Jeider asked President Ould Taya the question of whether Mr Moktar Ould Daddah is able freely to return to the country after the amnesty of political prisoners. He also asked him what fate will be reserved for Khouna Ould Haydala.

[Taya] This general amnesty which we granted concerns political prisoners as well as political exiles and Mr Moktar Ould Daddah is among those: In this capacity he thus enjoys his full rights to return to his country. No restrictions have been imposed in this case on anyone. As far as Mr Khouna Ould Haydala is concerned, the Military Committee of National Salvation which is the supreme body in our country has still not given a ruling on his fate but I can asure you that he is being well treated.

[Jeider] Mr President, should one expect a verdict, a tribunal, for your predecessor and some of his colleagues who are currently under arrest?

[Taya] I cannot anticipate the decision of the committee.

[Jeider] A last question, Mr President how should one interpret the maintenance of the basic structures in the country? Is this going to be the framework, if I may say so, of the future national political training or is it only a question of a means of communication between the political leadership and the population?

[Taya] You no doubt mean the structures for the education of the masses. These structures are an organizational framework and also a school for good citizenship where through such exciting actions as literacy, voluntary work for the community and respect for the point of view of others we are permitted to teach the experience of democracy. These structures also demonstrate our wish to renew the initial objectives of the 10 July movement and, having rectified the deviations which were noted, a path for us to go progressively toward democratization in the country.

Moroccan Minister Ends Visit to Nouakchott

LD022305 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Abbas El Fassi, Moroccan minister of traditional industry and social affairs, left Nouakchott this afternoon for home. He was seen off at the airport by Camara Ali Gueladio, minister of civil service, labor, and cadres training.

Abbas El Fassi was received at noon today by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, to whom he conveyed a message from Moroccan King Hassan II.

After the meeting the Moroccan minister gave a statement to our reporter. He said: His excellency the president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania honored me by receiving me as the envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II. The main object was to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and fruitful dialogue. The talks dealt in particular with the role of the fraternal Mauritanian Republic in building the Arab Maghreb and in pursuing the policy of reconciliation for the sake of building the edifice of the Arab Maghreb.

Our talks also dealt with [words indistinct] of the OAU because Morocco, though no longer a member of the organization, is an African country and has relations of friendship and cooperation with most African states. It has bilateral relations with all these states. The talks also dealt with relations between the Arag League and the OAU. The Africans expect the necessary support from the Arab League in the light of the continent's economic and social circumstance. Our talks also dealt with cooperation between Morocco and the fraternal Mauritanian Republic.

SUDAN

Numayri Message Read to Khartoum Supporters

JN021702 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Apr (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has expressed his confidence in the faithful masses of the revolution as they bravely confront the remnants of treason and the agents who are escalating their hostility toward the people and their revolution. In a message he sent from Washington and read by Al-Rashid al-Tahir, vice president for political and legal affairs, to a support march here this morning, Numayri said that those remnants' attempt to destroy public and private property show their failure and lowliness. He added that these attempts failed to harm the revolution and its accomplishments. God turned their plot against them.

In his message President Numayri affirmed that the revolution is for those who believe in it and who took to the streets to challenge and confront the agents and the hirelings. It is for the masses who fulfilled their promise and closed their ranks in order to defend their gains and accomplishments as well as the principles that took root in the conscience of the people. He also stressed that neither treason nor agentry nor conspiracy nor anything else can harm the revolution. The revolution's victory is a victory for the people's will that derives from the will of God. He added that those who oppose the people's will are opposing God's triumphant will. The following is the text of the message:

As to those who turn for friendship to God, His apostle, and the fellowship of God that must certainly triumph. [Koranic verses]. O brothers, leaders of political and national action. O honest struggler citizens. O dear sons of my homeland. O loyal troops of May.

I extend to you the greetings of your victorious revolution, thanks be to God. Here in Washington I continue to follow with confidence your brave confrontation of the remnants of treason and agentry who are escalating their hostility and grudges against the people and their revolution. Their attempts to destroy public and private property show their failure and lowliness. Their attempts to harm your revolution and its accomplishments were doomed to failure as God turned their plot against them.

Yesterday I received your letter whose words confirm your loyalty, sincerity, and commitment as well as your determination to continue confrontation and challenge because you are the masses of May, the soldiers of May, and the fuel of May. You are the genuine and proud Sudanese people.

I send this letter to you to express my confidence in your deep faith in the revolution, your faith that will never be shaken by any violence or by the enemies' conspiracies. It will never be harmed by the grudges of those whose hearts are full of hatred. The revolution is for the masses, who believe in it and who took to the streets to express challenge and to confront the hireling agents. The revolution is for the masses who fulfilled their promise and closed their ranks to defend its gains and accomplishments. The revolution is the principles that took deep root in the people's conscience.

Neither treason nor agentry nor any conspiracy nor any other method of treachery can harm it, because the victory of the revolution is a victory for the people's will, which derives from God's will. Those who oppose the people's will deny God's victorious will.

This is what we believe and this is our conviction that prompts us to defend our revolution, to confront our enemies, and to sacrifice for the sake of the homeland and the people who considered the May Revolution the only option after they announced their rejection of parties or beliefs which have been defeated by the will of the people, by the determination of the people, and by the faith of the people.

Long live the banners of May, high and victorious! Long live the masses of May, loyal and honest to their principles! Long live our Sudan, prosperous and proud of its revolution and people! Shame, ignominy, and destruction to the enemies of the homeland and the people!

May the peace and blessing of God be upon you.

Numayri Views Khartoum Riots, Talks With Reagan
JN031011 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, Rajab 12 / April 3 (SUNA) — President Numayri gave separate interviews to a number of American and Arab news agencies correspondents, whom the president continued to receive all day at his residence here yesterday. The president's statements had focused on the recent riots in Khartoum, the outcome of his talks with President Reagan and a number of domestic, international and Arab issues.

Speaking to a correspondent of the Arabic language magazine who is working also for the English language London-based *MIDDLE EAST* magazine, Majidah Abu Fadil, the president said, the enemies of Sudan led by Muslim Brothers, communists and Ba'thists had masterminded a desperate attempt to impede development and destablize the country. He said those groups were isolated and cited his confidence in the revolution's organizations and the Sudanese people whom he said are capable of deterring them and foiling their designs.

Speaking to David Ottaway of *THE WASHINGTON POST*, the president explained the U.S. assistance to Sudan and progress of the agreements signed between the Sudan and the IMF. He said he was satisfied over the delivery of U.S. food assistance to Sudan and called for this to be coupled with more attention to assistance related to the balance of payment support indicating the heavy economic burden Sudan bears as a result of the influx of refugees in southern Sudan. The president said the people of Sudan were quite able to solve their problems by themselves if they were left alone. He said the fighting in the south was an evil design of Libya and Ethiopia who support the outlaws. The president further disclosed that Col Al-Qadhdhafi had [words indistinct] cut aid from him if he did not achieve what he termed a decisive victory within two months.

The president expressed his trust in the Army personnel saying that they are now having full command of the situation and that they continue to defeat the outlaws from one position to the other, though they do not initiate the fighting. As an example, [words indistinct] member platoon managed to fight back 2,000 outlaws inflicting heavy casualties among them in addition to 200 they left dead behind them.

The president spoke of Col al-Qadhdhafi's designs against Sudan indicating his recent offer to give Sudan 5 billion if it hands him the Libyan opposition elements living in Sudan. Sudan would not yield to the Al-Qadhdhafi persuasions and would turn a deaf ear to his overtures because they always signal a new conspiracy against us Numayri said.

The president also gave an account of the outcome of his talks with President Reagan and with the American officials to correspondent of the Arabic language daily newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Munir Salih .

The president has blamed some Arab information organizations and newspapers for their inaccurate coverage of the recent riots in Khartoum. He said the coverage was biased and far away from the facts of the situation and had magnified the events. The march of the Sudanese people would not stop and would continue to go ahead and defeat the enemies. We would not care if some people try to oversize the subversion in Khartoum which is supported by elements rejected by the people and its institutions, he said.

The president was also interviewed by the Voice of America on the outcome of his talks with President Reagan, the situation in the south Sudan and the economy.

Interviewed by UPI correspondent Craig Webb, the president spoke about the facts surrounding the recent riots in Khartoum which, he said were instigated by Muslim Brothers who tried to portray Islam as a harsh faith that advocates killing.

The Muslim Brothers were joined by remnants of the Ba'thists and communists who thought that time was ripe for them to seize power he said.

SSU Holds Pro-Numayri Procession in Khartoum
JN021845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Apr (SUNA) — Thousands of members of the people's alliance from various parts of the capital staged a support procession this morning led by Joseph Lagu, vice president; Khalid Hasan 'Abbas, member of the Executive Bureau of the SSU central leadership; and the secretaries of specialized committees at the General Secretariat.

The masses cheered for long life for the revolution and its leader and pledged to defend the homeland with their lives, to increase production, and to firmly confront the revolution's enemies — remnants of the antiquated ideological parties.

Al-Rashid al-Tahir Bakr, vice president for political and legal affairs, began the procession by reading the message which the leader president had sent from Washington.

Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, acting secretary general of the SSU, and Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, secretary of the Khartoum SSU branch, then addressed the procession. They referred to the dimensions of the plot which was manifested in the recent riots in the capital. They explained the SSU's role in confronting this plot, which was hatched and carried out by the defeated remnants of the Muslim Brotherhood and other ideologists in their desperate attempts to curb the revolution.

The leaders and masses affirmed that they stand behind the revolution and its leader for the sake of the homeland's security and stability and safeguarding the citizens' gains. They praised the role played by the People's Armed Forces and the regular forces in this regard.

Al-Rashid al-Tahir Bakr instructed the masses participating in the procession to march to the monument outside the Khartoum central railroad station.

The masses forged ahead with their placards and slogans, headed by the leaders of national action.

Socialist Union Resolves To 'Rebuff Traitors'

EA022223 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] At a meeting held this afternoon at the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] headquarters, chaired by General Babikr Abd al-Rahim, the acting SSU secretary general, the Secretariat General of the SSU praised the great and heroic role of the masses of the alliance forces, the patriotic spirit, and complete responsibility shown by all organizations in the support march. The march took place this morning to rebuff the machinations of malicious elements against the achievements of the people and the gains of the revolution, and at the same time to foil the hired news media which continue to repeat rumors against Sudan, Sudan's revolution, and the Sudanese people.

The SSU Secretariat General reviewed the great significance of the march which illustrated the greatness of the masses and their loyalty to the leader and the revolution. The Secretariat General is expected to issue a comprehensive statement on the current situation in light of this great march.

The Secretariat General resolved to sit in continuous session and to hold continuous meetings. The movement of the political organization will continue at all levels, both basic and higher, to rebuff traitors and hirelings.

Some members of the Secretariat General said that in order to some misled elements, some sabotage elements have mentioned that they had been authorized to hold a march. This has been categorically denied by the security authorities.

SSU Secretariat Meets on Security Situation

JN031044 Khartoum SUNA in English 0952 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 12 / April 3 (SUNA) — Chaired by Acting Secretary-General Maj-Gen Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, the SSU General Secretary yesterday held a meeting. The meeting reviewed the necessary measures that should be taken to protect the internal front. The talks had also tackled means of coordination between the executive and the political bodies to accelerate development and production. The secretariat has decided to stay in session all the time.

Labor Minister Discusses New Salary Structure

JN021119 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 11/April 2 (SUNA) — Labor and Social Insurance Minister Parah Hasan has said the new salaries structure decreed by the president has substantially increased salaries and wages and improved other aspects of terms of service, especially for workers and junior state employees.

In broadcast symposium on the presidential decree on improving working conditions and salaries, the minister Monday said: The structure covers the central and regional governments, economic and service corporations, higher education and the judiciary. He said: It offered increases of 40 percent on salaries and wages of workers and junior employees, while salaries for senior jobs were raised by 20 percent. He said allowances and increments were also improved to cope with the changing situation.

He said retired persons who received pensions under the 1919 Act would again have a 50 percent increase, and those who were paid under the 1962 Act would have their payments rise by 35 percent. Hassan said the decree stipulated that the increases on pensions should not exceed the maximum of 50 pounds and the minimum of 20 pounds.

As for teachers, the minister said 6,700 primary school teachers would be promoted and occupants of senior jobs of education would also have their working conditions greatly improved.

The director of the Civil Service Chamber 'Ismat Mustafah, who also participated in the symposium, said the decree had sought to realize justice, remove promotion bottlenecks. He said workers who occupy jobs requiring sophisticated knowledge (e.g. operators of computers and other electronic devices) would enjoy [words indistinct] in the range of 25 pounds. Allowances of labour risks (e.g. infections, X-ray) and vacation privileges have also been catered for by the decree, he added.

Implementation of Compulsory Military Service Noted

EA030348 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Measures have gotten under way to absorb 321 individuals who have come forward for compulsory military service in the Eastern region. The mobilization commander in the region said those selected were all born in 1964. He said they will all be examined to find out if any deserve to be exempted from training which will be undertaken in five different centers set aside for this purpose. He added that any citizen who fails to come forward even if he has satisfied the conditions for compulsory service would be liable to punishment stipulated under the Compulsory Service Law of 1983.

Security Forces Use Tear Gas To Disperse March

JN031147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Apr (SUNA) — A number of doctrinaire students gathered this morning in a march led by bank employees, doctors, lawyers, and engineers in Khartoum. The security men dispersed the march and arrested its leaders and instigators. In a statement to SUNA, an official source said that the security men explained to the marchers that this was an illegal march because permission for it had not been obtained. The source added that security forces used tear gas to disperse the march, and that there were no casualties.

Officials Deny Receiving Request for 'Mass Procession'

JN031015 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab, 12 / April 3 (SUNA) — The national capital authorities have denied receiving any request for staging a mass procession this morning.

In a statement it issued here yesterday, the national capital said rumours that the doctors had asked for permission to stage a procession at the end of which they would raise a memorandum to the government were untrue. We have not received any request, and if staged, such a procession would be an illegal one and its participants would be liable to questioning under the Sudan penal code, said the statement.

Telephone, Telex Links With Khartoum Cut

AU031347 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 3 (AFP)— Telephone and telex links with the Sudanese capital of Khartoum were cut shortly before midday today, employees at the Cairo telecommunications center said.

There was no immediate explanation for the breakdown, which came as professional groups and unions in Khartoum were planning a major demonstration against the government of President Ja'far Numayri. Marshal Numayri is currently on a visit to the United States.

The protests were called by associations of doctors, lawyers, engineers and university professors who said they would demand a "change of system" leading to greater democracy and economic reform. A protest march was to have ended at the Palace of the People where the demonstrators planned to hand a list of grievances to the authorities.

The professional groups, led by striking doctors, had called the demonstration following two days of rioting last week during which at least five people died, according to an official toll. Doctor's union members said earlier this week that they wanted to oust Marshal Numayri from power.

Hospital sources said eight people were killed in the disturbances, which were sparked by a government decision to lift price subsidies on basic necessities and a subsequent 33 percent price increase for bread.

Foreign Minister Discusses Airlift of Falashas

JN301600 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (SUNA) Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman has called on the Arab League to form committees to investigate some Arab countries' practices, constant violation of the Arab nation's rights, and the crimes that are being committed against it.

In a press statement here, his excellency explained that an Arab country is cooperating with an African country in striking at Sudan's unity and stability by sabotaging installations, blowing up bridges, burning villages, and sinking ships in southern Sudan. The foreign minister said that he had explained during the recent Arab League Council meeting in Tunis that this Arab country used its mercenaries to attack Khartoum in 1976, killing innocent people and burning installations. Moreover, this country raided Omdurman last year.

In calling the formation of these committees, the minister indicated that there are Arab countries that are cooperating with Iran, even though there is a collective defense pact between the Arab countries. He explained that Libya submitted a memorandum to the Arab League Council meeting, holding Sudan responsible for airlifting the Falashas to Israel. He said: We refused to allow this clause to be discussed within the Libyan memorandum. A lengthy discussion ensued in defense of our position, and we affirmed that Ethiopia was responsible for the airlift of the Falashas. We affirmed that the Falashas are part of the Ethiopian people and that Ethiopia dispersed them and sent them to Israel in return for a weapon that will be directed against Sudan, Somalia, and the Eritrean revolution.

His excellency added that he had affirmed to the Arab League Council that all the accusations against Sudan are merely desperate attempts to obliterate its honorable efforts toward its nation, for which it has given martyrs in its wars against this nation's enemies. He explained that the airlifting of the Falashas had started a long time ago. He said that because Sudan was hosting millions of refugees, some tried to hold it responsible for their airlift. He indicated that Ethiopia is cooperating with Israel in order to strike at the unity of Sudan and Somalia. He affirmed that Sudan is in a state of war with Israel, and that it would be unreasonable for Sudan to reward Israel by airlifting the Falashas to Israel.

The foreign minister affirmed that, during the Arab League Council meetings, he refused to allow Sudan to be involved in a discussion that resembles an accusation. He said: We agreed to discuss Jewish emigration in general because emigration to Israel involves not only the emigration of the Falashas but also emigration from Russia and other countries.

He added that Libya and Syria had demanded that an investigation committee be formed, but we rejected this. They also demanded that a fact-finding committee be formed, but we rejected this too. We rejected this because we felt that Libya and other countries as well as the Western media, which is being directed against Sudan, will speak of this committee as if it were an indictment committee. The minister concluded his statement by indicating that the Arab League Council decided to leave it up to the Arab League secretary general to follow up the subject, through the methods that he may deem fit, in order learn the facts. He explained that there was no indication whatsoever to suggest that Sudan had any role in this issue.

Radio SPLA: Antigovernment Demonstrations Continue

EA021455 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Khartoum say that protest demonstrations against Numayri's government continue. Numerous students and workers have recently been taken into custody by the police on allegations of distributing anti-government leaflets. It is to be recalled that earlier the Free Officers Organization had declared its support for the Sudanese people and its Armed Forces in their just fight against ignorance, disease, and injustice.

In a connected development the employees and staff of Omdurman and Khartoum North hospitals joined the strike in protest against the regime. Meanwhile, the police have decided to refrain from any acts of violence toward demonstrators in open defiance to the system. [sentence as heard]

Radio SPLA Commentary Condemns Numayri

EA011649 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Sudanese People Have Rejected the Dictatorship of Numayri and His System as Indicated by the Current Events in the Sudan"]

[Text] It would be naivete and shallowness in analysis to attribute the current events in the Sudan either to the lifting of subsidies from consumable commodities or the malicious acts of the infamous Muslim Brotherhood movement, as is done by the Western press and Numayri's regime respectively. These two views underestimate the extent of the political and economic problems in the Sudan. The Western press wants to confine the problem to only the lifting of the subsidies, just to give Numayri a leeway from the chronic problems Sudan has suffered since the May 1969 coup d'etat, while the Numayri regime wants to lay the blame on the unpopular Muslim Brotherhood movement. The truth is entirely different from these two explanations.

All the Sudanese people clearly know that the Muslim Brothers cannot move [words indistinct] of the Sudanese people. The Muslim Brothers do not practically have the support among the workers who triggered off this political disobedience. They also lack the support that can make the Doctors Medical Association, the Engineers Union, the Bar Association, the University lecturers and the students' union, to join the political disobedience. They, the Muslim Brothers, are alien to the Sudanese masses and cannot mobilize [words indistinct] and professional unions (to riot) in the towns that went out recently. These associations and unions are renowed for their political independence.

The cause of the current political crisis cannot also be only the lifting of subsidies from the consumable commodities because, after all, the Sudanese people have suffered the effects of drought and hunger for the last 7 months. The drought and hunger crisis in both western and eastern Sudan were enough cause for the masses to demonstrate against the regime, but they did not during those crucial days before international relief reached the drought affected people. Even if the police and Army took brutal measures to stop the drought affected people from entering the three towns [as heard] the masses did not riot. The drought and hunger crisis were dreadful human tragedies, greater than the lifting of the subsidies from the consumable commodities. The current political riots are an accumulation of grievances and against the general discontent with the present oppressive and exploitative regime of Numayri.

The riots were not only sparked off by the lifting of the subsidies, but mostly the lack of democracy, equality and freedom. The riots were a manifestation of lack of economic and social justice, lack of human rights and dignity. The masses rioted because they want the restructuring of the power of the central government. They rioted because they want solutions to their nationality and religious problems and also solutions to the present uneven development in the Sudan. The masses rioted because they want to end the racism that the [words indistinct] minority regime in Khartoum instituted. These are the reasons for current political disobedience.

The current political disobedience is an uprising by the people against an oppressive and exploitative regime. The slogans were "Down, down Numayri", "Urgently return Dr John Garang". The urban people, just as the rural people in the Sudan, have clearly demanded the downfall of the dictator Numayri and have at the same time demanded Dr John to take over. The current events are a popular vote to the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] to lead the Sudanese masses to victory. The current events that [words indistinct] of the regime and thus in panic reacted very repressively. The people were mercilessly shot at and murdered when they were only exercising their political and democratic rights.

Where is the democracy Numaryi has been talking of? But because Numayri does not believe in the democratic rights of the people he shot at and murdered them. Numayri is a murderer. Numayri, without shame, sent a congratulatory message to his accomplice, the minister of defense, for murdering and imprisoning the Sudanese people. The only crime the Sudanese people have committed is that they have said loud and clear that they do not want Numayri but Dr John Garang. Whatever repressive measures Numayri takes, the Sudanese people will not stop exercising their democratic rights and to demand their human rights and dignity. The Sudanese people are renowned for their courage and determination in the face of any oppressive system whether foreign or local dictators.

Numayri is quite aware of the fate of the general such as Charles Gordon and Abbud who preceded him. The Sudanese masses with great determination brought these systems down. For sure with the same determination the Sudanese people will destroy this reactionary system of Numayri. The current events in the Sudan have shown the following: that the urban people, just like their compatriots in the rural areas, have joined the struggle against the archaic system.

The SPLA-SPLM, the vanguard of the Sudanese people's just struggle, the revolution that sprung up from the countryside where 80 percent of the people live, welcomes all the revolutionaries and nationalist to the movement. The urbanites have at last woken up to the cry of the peasantry in the backward areas in the Sudan. Therefore the struggle against the oppressive and exploitative system is at last united in purpose, aims and objectives. It has also become evident in these current events that the October Revolution will not repeat itself because the objective conditions today are different than that of October 1964. Numayri is today maintaining power by sheer brutal force. The current shooting at and murdering of the masses is recent example.

The thousands arrested and killed did not commit any crime but only expressed their total rejection of Numayri and his gang. This is the cry for which they are shot at and murdered. The Abbud

regime in 1964 was not brutal as Numayri. Abbud did not love power as Numayri does today. To Numayri everything boils down to him remaining in power whatever differences or difficulties or misery the country undergoes. Numayri as history shows never hesitates to use force to remain in power. He used it in Aba and (Wad-Nubhawi) in July 1971, September 1975, July 1976, Juba 1977, January 1981 and March 1985 [as heard]. These are brutal actions against the masses with the sole aim of Numayri to remain in power.

The third phase that became obvious is the nature of the so-called Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], the political organization of Numayri. This organization does not serve the interests of the Sudanese masses but of the opportunistic gang of Numayri who have been cheating and deceiving the masses since its foundation. Where was the SSU when the masses were shot at and murdered by the infamous security organization? The masses, knowning the real nature of the SSU, chose to express their feelings directly because this organization is not capable of portraying correctly the grievances of the masses. It is an organization of the optimistic bourgeoisie. The current events in the Sudan have exposed the ineffectiveness of the SSU.

The fourth lesson we can learn from these events is the correctness of the SPLA-SPLM policy in choosing the armed struggle as the only viable means of changing this dictatorial system. This regime has grabbed power by might of arms and events have proved it cannot be overthrown only by the same means [as heard]. Therefore the SPLA-SPLM is proud to be leading this form of struggle.

The fifth lesson is that any instantaneous uprising in town without coordination with rural areas and mainly without coordination with SPLA-SPLM committees will still be met with the same oppressive measures as now and consequently the results will not be fruitful.

Then, how can Numayri be overthrown? The SPLA-SPLM is convinced that any coup attempts will not suceed because of the heavy presence of Americans and Egyptians in the Sudan Army. The Americans and the Egyptians monitor any activities in the Sudan Army on a daily basis in order to forestall any attempts to overthrow the system. The only course viable today is the revolutionary armed struggle that is being spearheaded by the SPLA. This form of struggle, coupled with coordinated popular and political disobidience, can overthrow the Numayri system.

The leader of the SPLA-SPLM, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, has made this clear in a major speech on both 22 and 23 March 1985. Dr John urged the Sudanese Army to organize into committees that will be part of the SPLA and that will work with the professional associations, such as doctors, workers, peasants, engineers, etc., to overthrow this system and to build a new Sudan.

The truth of the matter today is that any future government in the Sudan without the SPLA-SPLM is unthinkable and would be practically unworkable and impossible. We hereby want to repeat the call of the chairman of the SPLM and the commander in chief of the SPLA, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, to the Sudan Army to form committees in their units that would talk with the SPLA-SPLM committees and the people, professional associations and unions. By this, the Numayri system can be destroyed.

Radio SPLA: Resistance to Numayri Regime 'Legitimate'
EA021633 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Your Resistance to the May Regime Is Legitimate"]

[Text] Your resistance against the May Regime is legitimate. The news from Khartoum suggests that the masses of our people and particularly the professional class (?abetted) by our brothers and sisters in the medical profession have now come out bravely to express their dissatisfaction and their determination to change the dictatorial regime of Numaryi.

We in SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] give our moral support to our struggling masses because we believe that the rejection of the system in our country by our people is not a crime. It is the right of the people to say no and in a vigorous way to a government which is responsible for most of the problems and suffering under which the nation is subjected.

We have said several times before that the regime of Numayri which is the enemy of the people rules the country by using many divisive means against the people in their struggle. When armed struggle began in the south for historical reasons Numayri and his friends were quick to call the people's war in the southern part of our country separatists, Communists, anti-Arab, anti-Islam, tribalists and so forth. This was and is intended by Numayri and his system to discourage the rest of the Sudanese who do not accept his rule to join the ranks of the national revolutionary struggle waged by the SPLA and which is dedicated to bringing true unity and socialism to the whole country.

We assure you that we have through the support of masses all over the country defeated the regime's wicked and baseless lies and schemes devised to divide the people so that he could rule the people. Nevertheless, we must not relax our guard and vigilance. The regime is at work with a new method for weakening our revolutionary armed struggle which is for all the Sudanese.

Now at this stage the target of the reactionary regime is the professional class. Using the policy of divide and rule, you doctors, friends of the poor and the sick will be told by SSU that the leadership of your association is communist, Muslim fundamentalist, or has been instigated by SPLA and so forth. Lawyers and students, lecturers, workers, and others will be told that this time such protests were not in the interests of the nation which is being threatened by separatists, racists, infidels, etc.

All of this as you all know would be some of the lies the regime would shamelessly use to distance you, and when possible to create hatred between you and your brothers and sisters now carrying [on the] armed struggle for you and for all of us. Members of the regular forces are unlikely to be played against you because their support for the people in their just struggle

would be the surest way of isolating the reactionary rule and defeating it like what the [words indistinct].

We are fully aware of the risks you are running by openly opposing this dangerous and inhumane system but (?since) you are convinced of the just cause you are championing you will not regret arrests and going to jail.

Rebel Spokesman Explains SPLA's Role in SPLM

EA300428 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] The official spokesman for the Sudan People's Liberation Army, Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the SPLA-SPLM, Mr Atem Yak Atem made a statement to Radio SPLA correcting recent news reports which have suggested that the SPLA is a separate organization from the SPLM.

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement is the overall organization whose membership includes the members of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army, the SPLA, as well as civilian members in the movement.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, the SPLA, is an integral part of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the SPLM, and is charged with the execution of military aspect of the war, that is, fighting with a gun. Although they also have political role to play in the war of liberation as far as the leadership of the movement, that is of the SPLA-SPLM is concerned, there have never been, nor are there, wings within the movement.

The leader of the movement, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, is the chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, whose membership comprises both civilians and SPLA army officers. The deputy chairman of the SPLM is Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol. The chairman of the SPLM Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior is the leader of the SPLA Military High Command whose membership is composed of SPLA army officers. Col Dr John Garang de Mabior is the commander in chief of the SPLA and his deputy in the SPLM is also second-in-command of SPLA.

We hope with this lengthy explanation, reporters and others who write and talk about the SPLA-SPLM must now have known that there are no wings in the movement and that there is one leader for SPLA-SPLM and that is Col Dr John Garang de Mabior.

That was a statement from the SPLA-SPLM official spokesman Comrade Atem Yak Atem.

SPLA Radio Outlines 25-29 Mar Attacks

EA011917 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces under the command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of (? the High) Military Command of the SPLA and commander of SPLA forces in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria operational zones on 25th March 1985 laid landmines which completely destroyed one Magirus truck and killing an unspecified number of enemy soldiers including a sergeant.

In a related development 2 days later on 28th March 1985, the same forces shelled Army positions at Terakeka [about 50 miles north of Juba] and shelled the following day on 29th March the Army post at (Pawoi) located 8 km south of Mongalla starting a blaze and completely destroying a number of huts.

TUNISIA

Turkey's Defense Minister Meets Counterpart

TA021851 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk, who is on an official visit to Tunisia, held a meeting with Tunisian National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly. They discussed issues of cooperation in the field of military and defense industry.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Official Discusses Spanish Sahara Issue

AU012000 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, April 1 — The head of the European department of the Polisario Front, which has challenged the Moroccan annexation of two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara in nine years of bitter fighting, said here today his Front hopes Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti can convince Morocco that there can be no military solution for the territorial issue.

"Our hope is that Minister Andreotti can make King Hassan of Morocco understand, in talks he will have with him in Rabat next week, that the problem of the ex-Spanish Sahara can never be resolved militarily," Polisario Front spokesman Ahmed Buchari [spelling as received] said. "The solution cannot be a military one either for Morocco or for the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic," the European division chief continued with reference to the Saharan Arab Republic proclaimed by the front and admitted to the Organization of African Unity last year.

Buchari, who is touring European capitals to draw the attention of the European Community nations to what he described as the "dangerous" situation in northeast Africa, declared: "Insisting on this course of action, as Morocco is doing, involves the risk of expanding the conflict." This conflict got underway when Morocco annexed most of the phosphate-rich territory in April 1976, nearly two months after the Polisario Front had proclaimed the independence of the region.

The Polisario spokesman said that "the major obstacle in the way of a political solution is French Government support for the Moroccan monarch, a pawn through which France, who has never renounced its neocolonialist policy, exercises its influence in the region." Buchari affirmed that his people "had believed that with the election of Socialist Francois Mitterrand as presi-

dent of the French Republic the attitude towards the new African generations might have changed. Now we no longer believe in the French Socialist forces. For this reason we are opening closer contacts with the other European countries, such as Italy, Belgium and Great Britain," the Polisario official added.

According to the Front, the war in the former Spanish Sahara is costing Morocco "one billion, 300 million dollars a year ... a weight French aid alone allows it to bear. The cost of the war explains Morocco's attempts to find 'godfathers' which will help it enter into the European Community," Buchari argued and continued with the speculation that "if King Hassan's 'dream' comes true, Morocco might ask to join NATO. As a frontier nation of the Atlantic alliance, Morocco would probably be able to get increasing aid from its allies to pursue its war of occupation in the territory of the Saharan Arab Republic," he concluded.

Information Ministry: 120 Moroccan Soldiers Killed
LD030155 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A statement issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information said that within the framework of the Greater Arab Maghreb offensive the Saharan People's Liberation Army on 31 March carried out a fierce attack against concentrations of the Moroccan expansion forces at (Ammat al-Mut), which is 18 km north of Bujdur.

Despite the immediate reinforcements sent by the Moroccan command, the forces of the above garrison were forced to flee.

One hundred and twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed and 80 others were wounded. A significant quantity of military hardware was destroyed and another quantity of heavy weapons and munitions was recovered.

APS: Saharan Communique on Tripoli Meeting
LD302219 Algiers APS in English 1327 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Bir Lahlou, 30-3-85 (APS) — "The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, a member state of the O.A.U. estimates that no extra-African party is entitled to decide on the quality of the participant states" in the Arabo-African Ministerial Conference which will take place in April in Libya and "reaffirms its decision to participate in all meetings or conferences concerning member states of the Organization of African Unity", a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated.

The Saharan ministry said that the preparations of the Arabo-African Conference led to insidious rumors and vile speculations about the SADR participation "which constitute" an insult to Africa and to sovereign decisions of the O.A.U. "and aim at dividing African and Arab people".

These second-rate maneuvres are aimed at the SADR, full-fledged member of the OAU, Africa and its organization, the O.A.U., the communique added [sentence as received]

"It is not vain to recall that the Arabo-African cooperation and concertation [as received] are a gain of the African and Arab peoples" who are living similary situations and that consequently "the mutual respect, far from any form of pressure, interference in internal affairs of sovereign African states" is the "condition for the success of this cooperation", the communique pointed out. "Such a cooperation," the communqiue added, "can only be materialized if such preconditions are got rid of. The Saharan people which suffers from famine and drought and an expansionist war waged by an Arab country deplores [as received] that Arab countries have a responsibility in these sufferings and the pursuit of the war and sets great hopes on the coming Arab-African conference of Tripoli as all the African states", the communique concluded. [as received]

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Forces Kill 925, Wound 1,320 Soldiers

GF021259 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Apr (QNA) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has announced inflicting serious losses on the Ethiopian forces: 925 killed, 1,320 wounded, and 43 troops taken prisoner. It also seized 291 light and medium weapons and 4 pieces of wireless equipment, and destroyed 7 tanks and 4 armored vehicles.

Osman Mohamed Omar, the EPLF representative in the Gulf, based in Abu Dhabi, told the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that the losses resulted from grueling battles during the past days between the Popular Army for the Liberation of Eritrea and the Ethiopian Army, which took place in the region of Arzah.

Moreover, other units of the Popular Army clashed with the enemy's forces when the latter made a number of failed attempts to dominate the military locations in the Halhal front.

Mr Osman said that in retaliation for its losses in the battlefronts, the Ethiopian fighter planes carried out fierce raids on various residential areas, which resulted in the death of 13 citizens and the wounding of 14, as well as the destruction of 162 houses, completely destroying the contents. Many camels and cattle also died.

The Ethiopian forces also perpetrated another crime, which resulted in the death of seven citizens and wounding of four, in the explosions of mines planted in a number of farms.

In addition, 21 citizens were arrested and are currently being subjected to cruel torture.

KENYA

New Zealand Prime Minister Lange Continues Visit

Lange Banquet Speech

EA022237 Nairobi KAN in English 0845 GMT 2 Apr 85

["Text" of speech by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange during a state banquet hosted by President Daniel arap Moi on 1 April]

[Text] This afternoon I stepped for the first time on to the soil of Africa, that largest of the continents, host to nearly a third of the countries of the world. I also walked for the first time on the soil of Kenya, which is known — among many other things — for being the cradle of mankind. So in a sense it's like coming home. It is for me, certainly, a great adventure. And to begin a tour of African countries it could not be more appropriate that I should come first to Nairobi which is so symbolic of modern African energy and vitality but also East Africa's gateway to the rest of the world.

A few months ago I read that your national museum people had found the skeleton of a strapping 12 year old boy who was 1.6 million years old. He was called WT 15,000, which is very scientific. I prefer fossils of people to have names, like Lucy. I think you should give this one a name too. Any name but mine — that would give the opposition a field day. That discovery, and the others that have been made here, serve to remind us of the indivisibility of mankind and the obligations that that imposes on our common humanity.

I have always believed that the challenge to every nation is to create a society where people feel committed to each other, where they have an interdependency which no adversity can force apart, where they realise they have a duty to their fellow citizens, that solidarity, that sense of community doesn't always come easily and its achievement can't be taken for granted. We have been working at it for many years in the multiracial and multicultural society that is New Zealand. We're not there yet, but we have an emerging sense of real community, and we know, whatever our race or origin, that our future and our fate are bound together.

But a sense of national community is not enough. We know too that our future is bound up with the well-being and security of the region in which we live. New Zealand and the countries of the South Pacific have had to come to terms with the special difficulties that result from smallness and isolation, a limited range of exports, the task of getting the goods to distant markets and the additional problem of selling in a world in which, as you too have found, the cards so often seem to be stacked against us. In the Pacific we have sought to transcend some of these limits through the medium of regional cooperation worked out by the South Pacific forum. We have developed the habit of working together on issues of common interest and concern. We have found that with goodwill and some give and take we can devise constructive solutions that benefit individual states and the region as a whole.

But we can't only work regionally. This is a interdependent world. We are all called by our common humanity and the realities of modern economic life to do what we can to work with other regions and countries, and to try to ur derstand and accommodate their concerns a little better. That isn't always easy. There is nothing automatic about developing a sense of community with people on the other side of the world, people we don't know, who live in countries we have never visited, people of whose culture and society we may be ignorant, and whose interests and priorities may differ markedly from our own. We can only do it by beginning at the beginning by developing a relationship and building on it. This is what my trip is about.

I have come here in goodwill and humility, to see, to listen and to learn, to improve my understanding of your country and, I hope, to advance your understanding of mine. Tomorrow we will have the opportunity for discussions with you and your colleagues. Then we will begin to move about. There will not be time to see as much as I should have liked to see or learn as much as I should have wished. But I know already that I shall look forward to the day when I may be able to return for a less hurried visit.

Our links with Kenya are not strong. We are bound by our membership of the Commonwealth and we meet at Common-

wealth conferences. We have been able to get to know your representatives at international meetings and to work with them there. Some of your people have come to New Zealand to study, and over the years a good many New Zealanders have worked in this country. Far more, in fact, than I had realised: I invited New Zealanders here to have lunch with me, thinking there might be a dozen or so. I have been astonished to find there are over 80.

We know of and salute your efforts to build unity and a sense of community in Kenya. It has, I think, been a more difficult and demanding task than it has been for us. We have not had to contend with borders established by colonial powers without regard for tribal demarcations or with many of the other economic, social and political legacies of colonialism, nor have we had the variety of ethnic, cultural and linguistic groupings to draw together into a national community.

The foundations for national unity and development were laid by your first, and great, president, Jomo Kenyatta, whose reputation and achievements are known around the world. You, Mr President, have continued in his tradition. You have charted new courses at home. Internationally, you have earned widespread respect for your skills as a conciliator. Kenya's place and reputation in the international community is high and I am honoured to pay tribute to it here tonight, in the company of so many of Kenya's most eminent sons and daughters.

But we also know that Kenya, like so much of Africa, has suffereed from the drought and famine that has brought so much suffering to the continent. It is not just Africa, but the world, that is diminished by this crushing human tragedy. New Zealanders have been both shocked by the crisis and moved to do what they can to help. The government has contributed to the international relief efforts and will continue to do so. The people responded in their own way. On the day I left New Zealand a shipload of relief supplies left the country bound for Port Sudan. The labour unions sparked the project, the venture was organised by non-governmental agencies, the crew were unpaid volunteers and the holds were stacked with goods paid for by the public in a spontaneous gesture of the willingness of the people to help other human beings.

In relation to the needs of Africa, what we have done is little enough, and what the world has offered is too little, too late. Yet what is needed to feed the people and rehabilitate agriculture on the continent would be only an insignificant fraction of the amount that is spent each year on the arms race. Instead, the race continues like a race towards extermination.

For their part, New Zealanders are rather in favour of survival. They see that the South Pacific is now, to all intents, a zone of peace rather than a theatre of great power rivalry. And that is the way we want it to remain. Its natural enough that countries that don't have nuclear arms should want to keep them at arm length, they don't want nuclear warfare in the region.

That is why we have supported the initiative for a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific and why, too, we have decided that we won't accept nuclear capable ships in our harbours. Such a zone can't guarantee that there will be no war in the zone, or that wars elsewhere would not spill over into the region. But it is at least an attempt to protect the South Pacific from conflict and to ensure that problems within the region can be worked out peacefully and through negotiation. It is a first step towards improving the security of all states within it. And it is a first small step of arms control.

Africa set off on the same path many years ago with its declaration on the denuclearisation of Africa. That was a response at the time to French nuclear testing in the Sahara. I won't hold you responsible for the fact that the French moved their testing site to the South Pacific. What I will say is that New Zealand is grateful for the support that Kenya has given to the resolution which Australia and New Zealand sponsor each year at the United Nations — a resolution calling for a nuclear test ban treaty as a matter of urgency.

The main obstacle to a nuclear free zone in Africa is well known to all of us. It lies in South Africa, that troubled land where the injustice of apartheid continues as an affront to Africa and to humanity at large and a provocation to violence.

New Zealand condemns the immorality of racism. We have made it illegal to discriminate. We have set out to build a harmonious multiracial society in our own land, based on freedom, justice and consent. The apartheid system denies all the values we are determined to uphold. We reject that system as the world does. I believe that the actions my government has taken since coming to office testify to that.

Mr President, you have given us a royal welcome and I am grateful for it. You have received us with kindness and generosity. You have organized a busy programme for our short — too short — visit. We have met in friendship and I hope that my visit will mark the beginning of a closer relationship. We have today started on that path and I want to assure you that you will find us cooperative and straightforward in our dealings with you. Again, thank you.

Meets With Moi

EA021508 Nairobi KNA in English 0947 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Nairobi, April 2 — President Daniel arap Moi and the visiting New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, this morning at State House Nairobi held talks on wide ranging bilaterial issues and world affairs.

During the talks the two leaders discussed technical cooperation between Kenya and New Zealand especially in the fields of agriculture and geothermal power. They also discussed the need to increase trade between their two countries and the strengthening of diplomatic ties. President Moi and Mr Lange abhorred the South African apartheid system and the president took the opportunity to reiterate that Kenya was not against South Africa but the apartheid system in that country.

The talks also touched on the need for the South Pacific region to be a nuclear free zone and the Indian Ocean to be free of super power rivalry.

On the Kenyan side, the talks were attended by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki; the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale; a minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr Justus Ole Tipis; the minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott; the minister for finance and planning, Professor George Saitoti; the minister for culture and social services, Mr Kenneth Matiba; Attorney General Justice Matthew Muli; the chief secretary, Mr Simon Nyachae; and the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat.

On the New Zealand side the talks were attended by, among others, the secretary of foreign affairs, Mr M. Norrish and the New Zealand high commissioner to Kenya Mr D.G. Harper.

SOMALIA

Official Denies Refugees Leaving, Cites Cholera Deaths

EA030833 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Yusuf Abdi Shirdon, general manager of the National Refugee Commission, today denied claims that some refugees in Somalia are returning to their homes. Addressing a press conference at the refugee headquarters in Mogadishu, the general manager added that, on the contrary, between 300 and 400 new refugees are entering the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] daily. He reiterated that this propaganda by Abyssinia and her cohorts is aimed at hoodwinking international public opinion, thereby jeopardizing international humanitarian assistance to these desperate people.

Shirdon said between 27 March and 31 March more than 400 people died of cholera, while 500 others are on the verge of death from cholera at (Genet) refugee camp. Somalia, said Shirdon, has put everything at its disposal to combat the disease. International organizations in the [northern] regions are also coordinating this operation.

Turning to the general living conditions of these refugees, the manager said refugees in all the refugee camps are in desperate need of food, medicine, and other basic needs. Since mid-1984, the Somali Government has appealed to the world community, the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees], and other relief organizations for urgent relief for these refugees.

Cholera Deaths

EA030835 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] A statement issued last night by the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] Health Ministry said that between 27 March and 1 April, out of 2,435 people affected by cholera at (Genet) refugee camp in Hargeysa, 586 have died and 1,849 are being treated.

The statement adds that 45 people in Hargeysa contracted the disease; 6 of these have died and 39 are being treated.

TANZANIA

Mozambican Foreign Minister Chissano Visits

EA022327 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Mozambican foreign minister, Ndugu Joaquim Chissano, is in the country for talks with government officials. Foreign affairs officials, however, did not give details on the program of the minister who arrived in Dar es Salaam on Sunday. Last night the Mozambican minister attended a dinner hosted in his honor by his counterpart, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, at the Kilomanjaro Hotel in the city. Officials in the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Ndugu Chissano is expected to leave Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

CHAD

LE MONDE on Habre-Goukouni Meeting in Bamako

PM031015 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Laurent Zecchini report: "Habre-Oueddei Meeting: New Hope for Chad Settlement"]

[Excerpts] Chadian President Hissein Habre and his adversary, Transitional National Unity Government Chairman Goukouni Oueddei, met in Bamako on Monday, 1 April. The former arrived in the Malian capital early Monday afternoon at the invitation of head of state Moussa Traore, while the latter had been there since 2 days before. This private conversation between Chad's "brother-enemies" takes place at a time when the various Chadian opposition groups are trying to rally together.

The meeting was preceded by intensive diplomatic preparations over the preceding few days.

Though it does not permit a settlement of the long Chad crisis in the immediate future, the mere fact that the two men — who have not met since the "battle of Ndjamena" in August 1980 — have agreed to talk is itself an achievement. After Brazzaville, Bamako? Actually the latest meeting, which took place on the initiative of Mali, whose foreign minister, Blondon Beye, was also in Ndjamena Sunday, was different from the "preparatory meeting for the reconciliation conference" that took place 20 October in the Congolese capital.

The Bamako meeting was able to take place thanks to diplomatic demarches. Last week Libya's foreign minister, 'Ali al-Turayki, was received by the Malian head of state. Guy Penne, Mr Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, met Sunday in Ndjamena with President Habre. The previous day Habre received Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba. Congo, entrusted by the OAU with mediating in the Chad conflict, has stepped up its initiatives in recent months to try to bring a rapprochement between the two sides. Last, it is very likely that Tripoli granted its own approval. Once President Habre gave his de facto recognition to Goukouni Oueddei as a "worthy interlocutor, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi no longer had any reason to oppose the meeting, which in any case affects neither the military situation in northern Chad nor another conference in Brazzaville.

AFP Cites GUNT Official

AB021855 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Ndjamena, April 2 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre arrived here today from a trip to Bamako, refusing to say whether he had met his ousted predecessor and rival Goukouni Oueddei in the Malian capital. The two men were there at the same time, but one of Mr Goukouni's aides denied earlier today that they had met.

Mr Habre, who took control in the Chadian capital in June 1982 but has failed to recapture northern Chad, which Mr Goukouni holds with Libyan backing, said however, that his regime was ready to talk to its opponents whenever the occasion presented itself.

Observers here noted that Mr Habre's trip to Bamako appeared to have been undertaken at short notice and was of short duration. He himself said he had been invited by Malian President Moussa Traore, with whom he had discussed peace in Chad. Authoritative circles felt there would not have been time to overcome resistance within Mr Habre's entourage to any meeting with Mr Goukouni, who is generally considered to be unrepresentative and manipulated by Tripoli.

Mr Habre was unaccompanied by his closest advisers on international affairs, and his trip was surrounded by secrecy. The local press had been ordered not to mention it, informed sources said.

Observers in Bamako said that Mr Habre and Mr Goukouni were seen entering the presidential palace at the same time, but their meeting appeared to have broken down at the last minute in spite of the mediation of President Traore, who last brought them together in 1980, and the blessing of their chief backers, Paris and Tripoli respectively.

The defence minister of Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), Rakhis Manani, who said he had been with Mr Goukouni's delegation in Bamako, added that the GUNT's position was unchanged. "There is no question of us accepting Hissein Habre as head of state," he declared. A meeting between the two would have required the approval of the Organization of African Unity and the setting of both sides on an equal footing, Mr Manani said.

Mr Goukouni's delegation had been invited to Bamako by President Traore and had only discussed possible Chadian reconciliation with Malian officials, he stressed. Mr Goukouni had now left Bamako for the northern Chadian centre of Faya-Largeau, via Tripoli, he said. An important political and military congress would take place there tomorrow.

Diplomatic sources in Bamako said Mr Goukouni arrived in Mali last weekend aboard a Libyan aircraft. Mr Habre arrived late Monday and the two men were seen entering the presidential palace soon afterwards. The sources said Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki was also in Bamako last week, and left today with the GUNT delegation.

French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, was also in Ndjamena on Sunday, suggesting that efforts to achieve a solution to the Chadian conflict were continuing.

Observers noted that a few hours after the respective delegations left Bamako, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had a meeting with French ambassor to Tripoli Christian Graeff.

They said that either the meeting between Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre had not been prearranged, and was a surprise sprung by the Malian authorities, or it had failed at the last minute, or that some contact had been made but diplomatic secrecy had been imposed.

President Habre Comments on Trip to Mali

AB020753 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] This morning, on his way to Mali, the Chadian president, Mr Hissein Habre, made a technical stopover at the Niamey airport. The Chadian head of state was welcomed on arrival by President Seyni Kountche and members of the Supreme Military Council and the government. Mr Hissein Habre held talks with President Kountche in the VIP lounge. Answering questions from the press, President Hissein Habre first of all defined the framework of his visit to Mali.

[Begin recording] [Habre] It was an expected visit and it is now taking place. Thus, once again, the visit falls within the framework of relations of friendship and cooperation between Mali and Chad.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, this past weekend was marked by intense diplomatic activity in Central Africa. You received the Congolese foreign minister, the adviser to the French president on African affairs, and Mr Kounta el Bekaye, Mali's roving ambassador. In addition, you sent your foreign minister to Libreville where he met with Gabonese President Omar Bongo. So, will the Brazzaville conference be held soon, Mr President?

[Habre] Indeed, as you say, there is some diplomatic activity taking place, but I must say that this is not new in view of the problems in Chad either from the perspective of this unending political situation of tension and fighting or from the point of view of the problems posed by the drought, which is a common problem to us. Thus it is in view of all these problems that this diplomatic activity is taking place. Concerning Brazzaville, in fact it is an issue that is of concern to us and to all of Chad's friends and from time to time we make consultations. It is in this light that President Sassou-Nguesso sent his foreign minister with whom we reviewed the issue. We also discussed this issue, among other things, with the adviser to President Mitterrand, Guy Penne, and I must tell you that there is progress, but I cannot tell you when and how Brazzaville II will take place, but I can say that we are working very seriously and laboriously on it.

[Reporter] Concerning national reconciliation in Chad, what is Ndjamena's position on an eventual roundtable conference on Chad?

[Habre] Well, the Chadian Government's position concerning this issue is known. It is constant. Our policy has as its priority the search for solutions to our problems and in fact solutions for peace, search for peace through the reconciliation of the sons of Chad. This is why many attempts have already been made both in Addis Ababa and during the Brazzaville I conference, and we continue to strive for the same goals. All current efforts have the same aim, that is, to do everything possible so that Chadians can come together to resolve their problems.

[Reporter] Mr President, during a recent tour of southern Chad, you made an appeal for reconciliation to the rebel commandos in the south of your country, who are commonly called the Codos. Has this appeal had a positive effect, was it heard?

[Habre] Indeed, this search for peace and understanding among Chadians is an activity that we have been engaged in, also, on the domestic front, just as much as we have been doing with Chadians living outside the country. So we made this appeal in this region to our Codos brothers who turned up in numbers, and I want to tell you that the result of this appeal was very positive, if one should judge by its fruits. A process has been started, and I can tell you that over 3000 Codos have returned to legitimacy. The process is continuing and we have every reason to be satisfied with it.

[Reported] Last question, Mr President. What about the issue of Libyan presence in Chad? Is it true that there are still Libyan soldiers in the north of your country?

[Habre] Well, you Sahelians of Niger surprise me. In fact, the Libyans are still present. They never at any time did respect the 16 September agreement concluded between them and the French. Even though the French, for their part, honored the agreement, and now there are no French troops in Chad, the Libyan forces did not only remain, on the contrary, they increased in quantity and improved in quality. So at this time, even as I am speaking to you, their numbers vary according to sources of course, but there are (?4000) Libyans in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region with their ground and air equipment. They are even said to be intensifying both their military and civil infrastructures. And in the military field, I can cite the example of the dangerous airstrip they are busy building and which is already in an advanced stage of completion, measuring 4,400 meters and capable of providing landing facilities to all kinds of aircraft, be they the big transport planes or fighters or interceptors. Their activities on the civil front are also being strengthened. Libyan schools and people's committees in the villages and cities are being set up. Therefore, it is an extremely serious problem and this is the most dangerous and most preoccupying aspect of the Chadian tragedy. [end recording]

Further on Bamako Visit

AB022050 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The return of a lasting peace to Chad and national reconciliation among the sons of this country have been and remain the cornerstone of the national policy of the government of the Third Republic led by the head of state, El-Hadj Hissein Habre. And as such, all actions at all levels of the political life of the country are geared toward this objective. Each time the opportunity occurs, the head of state never fails to set the example. It is in line with the efforts of the Chadian Government toward this objective, that is national reconciliation among all Chadians, that the head of state just paid a visit to Bamako, Mali. The head of state returned to Ndjamena this afternoon. President Hissein Habre's visit took place following the visit of a special emissary sent by the Malian president to his Chadian brother and friend. The emissary of the Malian head of state delivered a message to the president of the Republic last Sunday.

Upon his return from Bamako, the head of state answered questions from both the national and international press who wanted to know, as announced by the foreign media, whether the

trip enabled him to meet with the Chadian brothers within the framework of national reconciliation. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin Habre recording] I went to Bamako, Mali, at the invitation of President Moussa Traore. It was a friendly and working visit which falls within the framework of the fraternal and friendly relations existing between Chad and Mali. Of course, every time we have an opportunity to discuss the problems facing us, the problems concerning peace in our country and national reconciliation, we do so. My visit to Mali was within the framework of the relations between two countries — Mali and Chad. Apart from discussing the cooperative relations that exist between the two countries, we also spoke of other problems, in particular the question of peace in Chad. [passage indistinct] We are prepared to meet with all those who are opposed to our regime, whoever they might be. [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

During his trip, the head of state was accompanied by Kassire Koumakoy, a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution]; Taher Guinassou, a member of the Central Committee; (Dikko Mamadou), secretary general of the National Consultative Council; Mahamat Djiber, a member of the Central Committee and mayor of the city of Ndjamena; Ahmed Moussani, principal private secretary to the president of the Republic; and (Barnas Fabul) general inspector of (?districts).

GABON

Nucci Arrives; Bongo Meets Chadian Minister

AB020952 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation and development, arrived in Libreville this morning. He will hold talks with President Omar Bongo, who has already granted audience to Chadian Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara.

In a press interview, Mr Gouara, who arrived in Libreville last Saturday, examined virtually all aspects of the Chadian problem with special emphasis on a point that continues to cause concern in Ndjamena, namely the presence of Libyan troops in the northern part of Chad. Even though the Elysee estimates troop strength at over 4,000 men, a little higher than it was before, Lassou Gouara believes that the number of Libyan troops which enjoy sophisticated logistical support has been increased.

[Begin Gouara recording] The Libyan presence is effective. When Libya announced that it was withdrawing its troops from Chad, we expressed doubt, because the Libyans have never been frank, honest people. Now they have increased their strength in the north of our country. They have just finished building a 4,000-meter runway some 200 km east of Faya-Largeau on which any type of aircraft can land. Jet fighters and troops carriers can land there and from this point they are not only able to operate all over Chad, but they can also reach the CAR. [end recording]

In addition to talks on the Chadian question, the French minister of cooperation and development is also in Libreville to renew with the Gabonese Government the convention establishing our radio station, Africa No 1.

Bongo Discusses Chadian Problem With Nucci

AB020938 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Christian Nucci had two major engagements in Libreville today. After meeting this morning with Gabonese President Omar Bongo, with whom he discussed the Chadian problem in particular, the French minister delegate for cooperation and development devoted his afternoon to bilateral cooperation between France and Gabon, cooperation that is considered fruitful by both parties.

The French minister and his Gabonese counterpart, Zacharie Myboto, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, proceeded with the signing of the second convention concerning our pan-African station, Africa No 1.

The first convention, which was signed in 1981, when the station was launched, has already expired.

ZAIRE

Ambassador From DPRK Departs at End of Tour

AB021100 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The DPRK ambassador to Zaire, Kwon Song-chol, is to leave Kinshasa definitely at the end of a 5 and 1/2-year tour of duty in the country.

BURKINA

Sankara Meets With Trade Union Leaders 2 April

AB022105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Press communique]

[Text] Press communique: Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], received a delegation of trade union leaders this morning from 1230 to 1530 [as heard] at the Presidency of the Faso. The union leaders represented the unions which signed the 28 January declarations.

The president of the Faso wanted to make frank, direct, and constructive dialogue the keynote of the meeting. The unionists took the opportunity given them to explain their preoccupations to the head of state. They stated that their intention was not to destabilize the revolutionary power. Instead, they intended to express the concern of the grass root militants. They called for the lifting of measures affecting some of their militants and called for the maintenance, pursuance, and strengthening of the dialogue necessary in the search for solutions.

The comrade president expressed his happiness over the meeting, which could have taken place much earlier if the union partners had not posed unacceptable conditions. Assuring them of his openness to a constructive dialogue, the president of the Faso recalled that union leaders have the same rights as any Burkinabe. He stressed that the revolutionary power has so far shown magnanimity toward those who claim to wage the same struggles. He explained that the fate of their fellow militants suspended in the wake of the 28 January declaration will depend on the future attitude of the trade unions and said that whenever the CNR finds it possible to hold dialogues and foster revolutionary solidarity, it will spare no effort to do so. This will be in line with a just understanding of the nature and role of all mass organizations, especially the trade unions and the Revolutionary Defense Committees.

Taking due note of the remarks made by the trade unions concerning the preparation of the 1985 budget, he assured them that they will be involved in the preparation of future 5-year plans, which will be preceded by open and permanent debate. In his closing remarks, he reminded them that because of this meeting a positive step had just been made. But he emphatically reiterated — as he did in his introduction and throughout the debate — that the only fundamental criterion for maintaining or suspending militant relations is the judgment of the masses on the daily revolutionary or counterrevolutionary action of individuals among the people.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

UN-Sponsored Meeting on Drought Opens 2 April

AB021654 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpts] An international meeting began in our capital this morning. The meeting will define a solution to the problems resulting from the economic crisis and the drought which affect our country. It will be recalled that on 11 and 12 March 1985, the United Nations sponsored an international conference in Geneva devoted to the urgent situation in Africa. Following the conference, bureaus were set up to look into the individual situations in each of the 20 most affected countries. Six of them have already had their situations examined in Geneva and consultations are to be held in at least 4 countries including Senegal, Tanzania, Kenya, and Burkina Faso.

Burkina's situation will be examined by the vast family of the United Nations present in the country, namely donor countries and the interested parties. The meeting is aimed at pulling the necessary resources in the field of food, technology, and finances in order to save millions of lives. The meeting will also help determine how best to make use of the assistance. There were many functionaries from the United Nations, donor countries, and specialists on development problems at today's session.

GHANA

4-Man Goodwill Delegation Leaves for USSR

AB022020 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A four-man government delegation led by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Ebo Tawiah, has flown to the Soviet Union on a goodwill visit. The other members of the delegation are Professor Ansa Asamoah and John Ndebugre, both at the PNDC Secretariat, and Mr Sam Garba of the National Commission for Democracy. Mr Ebo Tawiah told newsmen that the visit will enable them to discuss matters of mutual interests to Ghana and the Soviet Union. He said issues relating to the impending World Peace Council meeting to be held in Ghana next month and the International Youth Festival which is scheduled in Moscow in July this year will also be discussed. The delegation will be away for 2 weeks.

GUINEA

Sports Agreement Signed With USSR for 1985-86

AB020935 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A draft agreement for cooperation in the field of sports was signed this morning at the Guinean Youth Department between the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the Guinean Ministry of Youth, Arts, and Sports. The agreement covers the 1985-1986 period.

Briefs

Spanish Envoy Presents Credentials— The head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, this morning received the letters of credence of Manuel de Luna (Aquado) as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain to the Republic of Guinea. [Excerpt] [*Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 1 Apr 85 AB*]

MALI

Traore Gives Closing Address to UDPM Congress

AB011312 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The second ordinary congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] ended at the Palais de la Culture yesterday afternoon. The congress elected a National Council and the Central Executive Bureau [BEC], both of them for 3 years. All the BEC'S members were reelected with the exception of Mohamedoun Ag Hamani, former secretary for external relations, who has been replaced by Sekou Minandiou Traore, former deputy general treasurer, whose post goes to Fagimba Dicko, the only new member of the BEC.

The general resolution passed by the congress reaffirmed the party's precedence over all the institutions in the country and approved the creation of a national fund for self-sufficiency in food. This fund will be financed by party resources and must become operational within a very short time. The resolution conferred upon the BEC the role of conceiving ideas and of directing, controlling, and stimulating party activities under the auspices of the National Council, the highest organ between two congresses.

On external policy, the second UDPM congress launched an appeal to the peoples of Iran and Iraq to put an end to their fratricidal war. It expressed its support for OAU initiatives concerning the Western Sahara and Chadian conflicts. It renewed its support for the independence struggle of the Palestinian people under the auspices of the PLO, called for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Namibian independence and condemned Pretoria's racist policy.

In his closing address, the UDPM general secretary lauded the decisions made and thanked those invited to the congress. He also praised international solidarity and the efforts made by the National Union of Malian Women and the National Union of Malian Youth to achieve the party's objectives. After mentioning the persistent drought and desert encroachment in Mali, the head of state once again stressed the need to promote rural cooperatives which are the cornerstone of the economic and social development of the rural population.

[Begin Traore recording] The party must begin immediately to promote rural cooperatives which are the cornerstone of the economic and social development of the rural population. It is true that substantial progress has been made in this regard but there is still a long way to go. Rural cooperatives will certainly play a fundamental role in our efforts to overcome the major challenges confronting us, notably in the policy of self-sufficiency in food, in our struggle against illiteracy and in the implementation of our primary health care program. It is with hope and optimism that I acclaim the decision of the congress to create a national fund for self-sufficiency in food which vividly shows our commitment to fight with faith and determination. Once again, we count first of all on our own resources to provide our brave people with enough and adequate food. [applause] We have every hope that this fund will constitute an effective financial tool for the promotion of rural development by the rural cooperatives by making it easier for them to equip themselves. Moreover, the congress set down the conditions which must henceforth be observed by the party organs which want to be pilot organizations. This measure will give a new dimension to the good competition being maintained among the militants.

By adopting the new orientations of the future 5-year economic and social development plan, the congress placed particular emphasis on the need to relentlessly continue with the policy of freeing the country from its landlocked situation both internally and externally. All our development depends on the success of this policy.

To conclude, I can say that the resolutions of the congress are simple and clear as I had wished. They are characterized by faith in action and by the will to succeed in effecting the necessary transformation of our society in order to ensure the well-being of our people.

Ladies and gentlemen and members of the congress, the congress also objectively identified and analyzed some factors which check the progress of the party as well as our country's economic development. Prominent among them is the bad working atmosphere between some political and administrative cadres, the lethargic state of some party subsections, and the serious problem of brush fires. By reiterating some points of past resolutions adopted concerning the need for understanding between the political and administrative cadres, the congress once again emphasized an important condition for the success of our development efforts. Much advice has been given and numerous stern warnings have been given in order to create the conditions for a frank, loyal, effective, and exemplary cooperation between the political and administrative cadres. Henceforth, any cadre who continues to maintain artificial tension — which has an incalculable consequence on the production activities of our hard-working people — will subject himself to exemplary sanctions. [applause] I must say that in most cases, the state of party sections and subsections which are somewhat lethargic is due to the bad behavior of the political and administrative cadres in the area. [end recording]

NIGERIA

OPECNA: Oil Exports Tied to Political Policies

LD031022 Vienna OPECNA in English 0917 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, 3 Apr. 85 (OPECNA) — Nigeria is to stop oil exports to nations whose policies and actions are not in the

country's national interest, Prof. Tam David-West, minister of petroleum and energy, said here Tuesday [2 April].

Addressing the maiden meeting of chief executives of Nigeria's eight oil marketing companies, the minister said the political implications of selling oil to such nations must be considered.

He urged the companies to ensure proper identification of their tankers to ascertain that they were not used for smuggling contraband across Nigeria's borders.

Recalling a recent report of the seizure of two tankers alleged to have been used in smuggling such goods as foreign cigarettes into the country, the minister said "Nigeria is prepared to assist needy neighbours with supply of petroleum products, but such a gesture should not be abused".

David-West said the number of oil marketing companies authorized to bunker petroleum products would not, in the meantime, be increased from the current five. The current licencees are Mobil, Texaco, African Petroleum, Unipetrol and National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, who, according to the minister, had been efficient in monitoring bunkering, but had not been utilizing their allocations fully.

Noting that there had been complaints by some sea vessels of inadequate supply of petroleum products, David-West told the chief executives that their companies' allocations might be given to "willing companies".

He advised all marketing companies to open up more filling stations, adding that the government might be forced to grant more licences to independent oil marketers whose filling stations currently total more than 200 nationwide.

The minister had had similar meetings with oil producing, as well as oil service companies on issues important to the industry.

Imports of Esssential Commodities To Continue

AB022205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Federal Government says it has no intention to stop the importation of essential commodities as of now. Such items will continue to be imported until the government is satisfied that its agricultural program has properly taken shape. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, made this known today during a courtesy call on the amir of Zuru, Alhaji Usman Danga, in continuation of his tour of Sokoto State. He said the federal and state governments would continue to provide more inputs to farmers to enable them to increase their production.

Gen Buhari had earlier paid similar courtesy calls on the amirs of Argungu, Kwando, and Yauri. At Argungu, the head of state said there was a deliberate effort for the Federal Government to extend the services of the Rima River Basin and Rural Development Authority to farmers in the Argungu and Fadama areas of Sokoto State. The purpose is to make up for the water shortage in the rice fields caused by the impounding of water at the Bakolori Dam.

A Radio Nigeria state house correspondent who is on the entourage reports that Gen Buhari inspected the Fadama development site of the Sokoto Agricultural Development Project at Bunza and the strategic grains reserve at Zuru. He is expected back in Lagos tomorrow at the conclusion of his 4-day visit.

Idiagbon on Uncovering 'Campaign of Calumny'

AB020819 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government says it has uncovered a campaign of calumny against it. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, said in Lagos today that the campaign was designed to create suspicion, disaffection, and distrust among the military leaders. He observed that in recent times there had been deliberate and orchestrated efforts, particularly in the foreign media, to give the impression of lack of cohesion among the highest functionaries of the government. The chief of staff was speaking while decorating the commandant of the Command and Staff College, Jaji, Brigadier Paul Omu, with his new rank of major general which took effect today. Gen Idiagbon said those involved in the campaign have been identified and warned to desist forthwith in their own interest. He gave the assurance that the government comprises people with a collective vision for the greatness and glory of Nigeria and are determined to achieve this objective with the cooperation and support of well-meaning Nigerians.

The chief of staff congratulated Major General Omu on his new rank and observed that he attained it within 4 years as brigadier. He said this was an indication of the Federal Government's determination to reward patriotic Nigerians who performed their duties efficiently. Gen Idiagbon again warned that the administration had no room for indolent public officers, emphasizing that the government would continue to give swift punishment to indolent, incompetent, and disloyal public officers. He said the nation's human resources constitute its greatest assets and assured that the government would continue to promote it through systematic training and reward for competence. The chief of staff reminded Maj Gen Omu that, as commandant of the Command and Staff College, he had the responsibility to train and develop a large corps of military officers who will shape the destiny of future armed forces and the nation. He was confident that the general was up to the task.

The ceremony was attended by the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, service chiefs, and senior military officers.

Idiagbon Receives Benin Foreign Minister

AB021840 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria has called for greater cooperation, especially from neighboring countries. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, made the call today at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the foreign minister of the Republic of Benin, Mr Fred Affo. He expressed the need for such countries to discourage the smuggling of Nigeria's goods and food items into their territories. The chief of staff

remarked that perhaps from misunderstanding the intentions of the Federal Government, some of Nigeria's neighbors have not been helpful on the issue of high rates of smuggling so prevalent at some of Nigeria's borders. He reaffirmed that the economic measures of the Federal Government were in the best interest of Nigeria and not against a particular neighboring country. Gen Idiagbon stated that much as Nigeria was prepared to assist and support her neighbors, she would not do so at the expense of her national interest. The chief of staff gave the assurance that Nigeria would give appropriate consideration to all issues discussed at bilateral talks involving her officials and Benin Republic. These included security situation at the border zones, Benin-Nigeria joint foundry commission, border demarcation, and Nigeria-Benin sugar and cement projects.

The Beninese foreign minister had earlier told the chief of staff that he was in Nigeria because his country believed that through dialogue, a lot of problems and misunderstandings facing the world could be resolved. On smuggling along Nigeria-Benin borders, the minister said that his country was taking measures against such fraudulent practices. He pledged that anyone caught in such criminal acts would be handed over to the Nigerian authorities.

5-Man Delegation Visits Equatorial Guinea

AB021752 Lagos NAN in English 1708 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, April 2 (NAN) — A five-man Nigerian delegation left Lagos at the weekend for Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, "to assess the situation of things". A source at the Ministry of External Affairs told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos yesterday that the delegation was headed by a director in the African Affairs Directorate of the ministry, Mr S.O. Ogundele. The source said that the delegation was a follow-up to the visit of and Equatorial Guinean delegation to Lagos last month, led by the country's foreign minister.

A Nigerian was killed in Equatorial Guinea last month during a clash with one of the country's security personnel. Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema not only apologised for the incident but also sent the country's vice president, Lt Col Fructuoso Onana to Nigeria.

Former Ministers' Extradition Requested

AB021524 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, April 2 (AFP) — Nigeria's military government has officially requested the extradition of three of the country's former civilian ministers accused of corruption, who are believed to be resident in Europe and the Americas, Nigerian Justice Minister and Federal Attorney-General Chike Offodile said here today.

The former ministers, who served in the administration of detained President Shehu Shagari before he was overthrown in the December 1983 coup, are Sunday Essang (works), Emmanuel Osammor (police affairs) and the British-resident former transport minister Umaru Dikko, who is the subject of a major Anglo-Nigerian diplomatic row following a failed abduction bid against him in London last July 5.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr Offodile, who refused to give details of charges against the former politicians, said that Nigeria had taken all necessary legal steps to ensure they were brought back. "The Federal Military Government is not in a position to influence the judicial processes of the countries where the exiled politicians now live, but I can assure you that everything necessary has been done to make sure they are repatriated", the attorney-general stressed.

Wahab Dosunmu, a former science and technology minister, is also wanted in Nigeria. Informed sources said he was being sought in connection with a murder charge. Mr Dosunmu, who resigned his ministerial portfolio in 1983 for an unsuccessful bid to win election as a senator for the now banned National Party, was alleged to have ordered the shooting of a voter in the 1983 general elections.

On the criticized delay in the prosecution or freeing of detained politicians, notably Mr Shagari and his vice-president Alex Ekwueme, Mr Offodile said investigations were still going on. Emphasising that the offices of president and vice-president carried tremendous responsibilities under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, Mr Offodile added, "investigations...are bound to cover a wide horizon, because the entire country constituted their constituency under the civilian regime".

On the congestion in Nigerian prisons, a situation which makes it possible for cells meant for about 1,000 people to be crammed with some 3,000 inmates, Mr Offodile said efforts were being stepped up to end the overcrowding. He suggested the appointment of acting judges, selcted from experienced legal practitioners, to serve for a period of one year to help in clearing the backlog of cases in the courts. A recent press report put the number of outstanding cases in federal high courts at over one million, a situaiton the attorney-general blamed in part on the litigants, counsels, the prosecution and the courts themselves. Mr Offodile said he supported suspended sentence as a possible solution to the decongestion of cases, but added that the system should take cognizance of Nigeria's peculiar socio-cultural conditions.

He justified the military's death penalty for drug trafficking and a maximum sentence of life in prison for official corruption involving millions of naira (dollars) saying that the evil effects of drug smuggling on the economy and the society at large were incalculable. "If there was any punishment worse than death for drug smuggling the military government will be prepared to introduce it", Mr Offodile declared.

Apology Sought From Ethiopia for Attack on Team

AB022150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria has demanded a written apology from the Ethiopian authorities for the brutal attack on Nigerians during last Sunday's football match between the Flying Eagles and their

Ethiopian counterparts. The Federal Military Government is also demanding adequate security for all Nigerian nationals living in Ethiopia.

These demands were contained in a strongly worded protest letter delivered today to the Ethiopian foreign minister, Mr Goshu Wolde, by the Nigerian ambassador to that country, Major General Halidu Hannaniya. A formal request has been made for the return of the tape recorder belonging to Radio Nigeria which was seized by Ethiopian Army officers during the match. General Hannaniya explained in an interview that Nigeria's demand for adequate security for her nationals followed threats by some Ethiopians to launch death assaults on Nigerians living in that country. During last Sunday's match, at least 27 members of the Nigerian team were manhandled by furious Ethiopian fans when their team lost a chance to represent Africa in the Junior World Cup finals scheduled for Moscow later this year. The chance went to Nigeria.

Students in India Urged To Return Home

AB021845 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] All indigenous Nigerian students in India have been asked to return home as the country's High Commission in New Delhi can no longer meet their financial needs. In addition, students who have completed their first degree courses have been told to abide by the directive that they should return home before pursuing other courses.

Nigeria's high commissioner to India, Rear Admiral Denson Okujagu, made the plea while addressing more than 900 students who had converged on the high commission for financial assistance. Rear Admiral Okujagu said that their problems had reached a stage which the High Commission could no longer control. Last week, about 20 Nigerian students threatened to embark on a hunger strike at the High Commission because of nonreceipt of their remittances from home; however, each of them was given about 35 naira by the High Commission pending the receipt of their remittances.

There are more than 3,000 Nigerian students in India.

Joint Military Exercise in Cross River State

AB022025 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The joint annual military exercise has taken off in the Cross River State. The deputy director of army public relations, Lieutenant Colonel Dagogo Wakor, said in Calabar today that routes along the old and upper Cart Bridge would be closed to all traffic on specific days of the operation. Lt Col Wakor appealed to members of the public to cooperate with the military and civil police located along the routes.

SENEGAL

Joint Cooperation Commission Session With Zaire

AB021232 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Zairians and Senegalese, led by their respective ministers of foreign affairs, met this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the opening of the second session of the Zaire-Senegal Joint Cooperation Commission. In his opening speech, Ibrahima Fall laid emphasis on the state of the cooperation between Zaire and Senegal and on the contribution of the two countries to Africa's cultural revival.

[Begin Fall recording] State Commissioner and dear brother, as you rightfully pointed out yesterday, the fact that, for the second time in a couple of days, we are meeting again is clearly indicative of the new impetus given to the cooperation between our two countries in the wake of President Abdou Diouf's historic visit to the Republic of Zaire. So, our Joint Cooperation Commission is holding its second session. In spite of its young age, the Commission is already credited with many concrete achievements which have contributed to expanding and strengthening our bilateral cooperation.

Our two countries have always vowed to fly high the flag of African identity. On all fronts of international diplomacy and clashes of cultures, our two states have tried to show Africa's riches, the riches of humanity, the riches of eternal Africa. [end recording]

On his part, Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zaire's state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, held the view that apart from the formal aspect of such meetings, they must make it possible to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries.

[Begin Mokolo recording] The session of the Joint Commission for Cooperation between our two countries must not be a mere formal meeting where we proclaim principles and slogans, then take leave of each other pending the next meeting; and in-between two meetings, nothing happens. No, I think that we must take a fresh start on a different basis. Before going any further, we must look back on the way we have gone. What have we done since the last session? Have we had the courage and occasion to implement the projects which we initiated? What has prevented us from realizing all the initiatives which we agreed on? We will only determine the new strategy after answering these questions, otherwise we would always face the same problem during every session; we would always initiate the same projects; we would entertain the same hopes; but no project would ever take off.

Since yesterday, we have already had the opportunity to realize that political will exists on both sides. But such political will should be translated into (?fact). We must effectively implement all the projects that we design. Since there is unanimity, this unanimity should be translated into fact. Mr Minister and dear brothers and sisters, it is in line with these remarks that the Zairian delegation has come to Dakar. [end recording]

Briefs

Ambassadorial Changes Announced— Ibra Deguene Ka, formerly Senegal's ambassador to Tunisia, has been appointed Senegal's high commissioner accredited to His Excellency Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia. He replaces Mbaye Mbengue, who must retire mandatorily. Mr Moustapha Cisse, formerly Senegal's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has been appointed Senegal's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia. He replaces Ibra Deguene Ka, who has been appointed to other duties. [Excerpt] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Apr 85 AB]

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Mitterrand Adviser on Africa

AB021455 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, was at the presidential palace in Lome this morning. He was received by General Eyadema in an audience which lasted 1 hour. Guy Penne brought to President Gnassingbe Eyadema a message from President Francois Mitterrand. In addition to the message, the adviser to the French president is to represent the French head of state at the 4th (?artistic) and cultural day of the federation of French and French-speaking associations that opened this morning in Lome.

[Begin Penne recording] I brought to Gen Eyadema a message from the president of the French Republic, which essentially contained an invitation for Gen Eyadema to pay a state visit to France before summer, which he accepted. And I think this is in response to the visit by President Francois Mitterrand to Togo 2 years ago. The rest of the talks centered on international issues. You must know that I very often come to Togo. It is therefore natural that we should talk about the French presence in the country.

Gen Eyadema also briefed me on the discussions he held with African heads of state on the occasion of their recent visits to the country, for example, on the Air Afrique heads of state meeting in Lome. During this meeting, contacts were made to discuss international issues, especially African issues. Yesterday I was in Chad where I held talks with President Hissein Habre for a few hours. The day after tomorrow, I will meet President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast in Abidjan, and on my way home, I will meet with President Kountche of Niger on Thursday.

As you know, this is part of my job as President Mitterrand's special adviser on African affairs. I therefore meet with African heads of state. I naturally feel concerned about the situation in Chad and President Eyadema and I discussed the Chadian issue and we also discussed the good relations between France and Togo. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Messages to Nyerere, Masire

MB021350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent messages to Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian head of state, and Quett Masire, the Botswana president. These messages will be delivered in Addis Ababa [as heard] and Gaborone by External Relations Minister Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda.

Afonso Van Dunem "Mbinda" left Angola this morning for these countries, where he is expected to hold meetings at various levels.

A note from the Press Department of the Ministry of External Relations reveals that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' messages to his Tanzanian and Botswana counterparts center on the current situation in southern Africa.

Provincial Bodies Blamed for Irregularities

MB012005 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Noe Saude, Cuanza Norte provincial commissioner, has blamed the heads of various local bodies for irregularities existing in the production and economic sector in the region.

The provincial commissioner deplored the existence of many conflicts in the province which are fostered by laxity and inefficiency, a situation which is common to practically all economic and public sectors in the province.

Noe Saude, who was speaking to ANGOP, stressed that as a result of such a situation there was a poor distribution of goods, thus directly affecting the personal life of residents. He also said that lack of coordination has resulted in a lack of food in schools and the means of transportation as well as the fact that children do not have any recreational facilities.

The Cuanza Norte provincial commissioner said that this situation is caused by lack of political awareness concerning the implementation of the noble tasks of reconstruction.

UNITA Responds to MPLA Anniversary Declaration

MB021150 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, comrades, Angolan people: . Now is the time when the victorious struggle being waged by UNITA under the wise leadership of Dr Jonas Melheiro Savimbi, the president of the movement and the commander in chief of the Angolan Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, has reached the northernmost provinces of the country with the undisputable moral and material support of the local residents. During this period, UNITA has won the greatest political and diplomatic victories at the international level.

Also during this period, we witnessed the arrival in Jamba of foreigners captured in Kanfufo and freed on 13 March, witnessed by members of the principal means of mass communication in the world — dozens of journalists who represented international public opinion. In their presence, Comrade President Dr Savimbi read a very important declaration issued by the UNITA National Committee outlining the historical basis for UNITA's struggle for liberty, dignity, and the honor of the Angolan people, and defining the fundamental principles which guide UNITA's internal and external policy and its position with regard to foreign technicians.

Now is the time when the forces which defend the Soviet-Cuban imperialist and neocolonialist interests are suffering heavy defeats in Lunda Province, and a number of soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are seeking refuge in neighboring countries. Now is the time when the FAPLA elite brigades are suffering heavy defeats in the areas of Luau, Luacano, Leua, and so forth along the Benguela railroad line. Now is the time when SWAPO elements together with their FAPLA protege are being severely punished in Cunene.

The MPLA chieftans, terrified by these successes and faced with the people's hatred, on 20 March issued the so-called declaration from the Political Bureau on the 10th anniversary of misrule by the puppet and blood-thirsty regime of Luanda.

1. The MPLA is not the organization which made the greatest contribution to the struggle for national liberation against Portuguese colonialism. It is the UNITA leaders who led the struggle for national liberation inside the country, and who, supported by the popular masses, confronted the most serious difficulties of the period. It is a well known fact that without UNITA there would be no victorious struggle of the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism. The MPLA leaders spent most of their time at successive parties with their godfathers in Brazzaville, Congo. They never led a single fight.

2. The legitimate inheritor of the heroic deeds of Ngola-Kiluanje, Queen Jinga, King Ekwikwi, and Mandume is UNITA and Comrade President Dr Savimbi, who continues to lead the struggle for national liberation in the defense of the most noble aspirations of the Angolan people against Soviet-Cuban foreign domination. How would it be possible for an organization such as the MPLA, which is led and controlled by the supporters of Portuguese colonialism, who remind us of the massacres suffered by the Angolan blacks — the raids on blacks to serve as slaves in coffee plantations, the fishing industry, and forced labor in Sao Tome and Sao Nicolao — how would it be possibe for these hard-core fascists to free the Angolan people? There is no doubt that the MPLA chieftans who are presently massacring Angolan people with the assistance of the invading Cuban troops are nourishing an old dream — to maintain Angolan blacks as slaves.

3. Who brought about 11 November? It was UNITA. It was Comrade President Dr Jonas Melheiro Savimbi who brought together the Angolan organizations for a meeting in Mombasa, which opened the way for the holding of the Alvor Conference.

4. The Angolan side, which is today under the administration of the MPLA, is a true misery and constitutes an embarrassment to the free nations of the world. The MPLA fascist administration for 10 years has offered the following characteristics, ironically called revolutionary gains by the chieftains: misery for the Angolan people, humiliation, arbitrary imprisonment, murders, hunger, black marketeering, governmental incompetence, endless queues, prostitution, plundering, servility, corruption, tribalism, regionalism, arrogance, racism, alienation, an inferiority complex for Angolan blacks, and the Cubanization of Angolans.

Angola, a country which had a solid infrastructure with a reasonable number of intellectuals and technicians for a solid takeoff on the path to progress, today is creeping along, because the country has been occupied and it is the foreigner who gives every order. The country has been destroyed by the greedy Cubans calling themselves internationalists. Our country's riches are being plundered by unscrupulous Soviets and Cubans. Angola, a country which produced an abundance of food for the consumption of Angolans and for export, today relies on handouts from the international community to have corn, beans, and cooking oil. The Angolan peasants who were devoted workers and had turned the country into a green zone today have been assembled in concentration camps and fortified villages outside their traditional places where they had their own houses and farms. Dumped in these concentration camps where they cannot react to diseases and hunger, only death awaits them.

Compatriots and Angolans who are still in the ranks of the MPLA, the 10 years of the fascist and odious administration of the MPLA are enough for us to be aware of the inability of the regime of the MPLA chieftains in the service of the Soviet-Cuban imperialism. Let us all rise up, let us all unite around UNITA and Comrade President Dr Savimbi to save the fatherland and the Angolan people. Let us mobilize ourselves against the Cubans to force them out of our country and restore in our country the true peace, the true independence, thus enabling us to build national unity and work for the economic reconstruction of our country as well a just distribution of our country's riches. If we want to live free and happy in our own land, we must fight for it.

The struggle triumphs. United around Comrade President Dr Savimbi, we shall win.

Luanda Cites Fighting With UNITA Forces

73 'Criminals' Killed

MB021331 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Another 73 UNITA criminals were killed at the end of March during offensive operations launched by the national defense and security forces in the Luau and Munhango regions of Moxico Province. During the operations, large quantities of war materiel and documents were captured.

UNITA Kills 21 Civilians

MB011756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Angolan national defense and security forces annihilated five UNITA criminals and injured several others in a prompt response and vigorous action against an attack on the (Cunhinga) municipality in Bie Province on 25 March, ANGOP learned from an official military source. According to this source, the treacherous attack on (Cunhinga) caused the death of 21 defenseless civilians and injured several others.

Meanwhile, in order to investigate the people's needs with a view to assisting them quickly, the (Cunhinga) municipal commissioner met with the residents of the village that has been attacked. During the meeting, the official called on the residents to increase vigilance with a view to neutralizing enemy infiltration.

KUP Cites UNITA Successes Against MPLA Forces

FAPLA Post Captured

MB290659 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Mar (KUP) — UNITA armed forces have successfully captured a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola position in the Bungo region situated 37 km northwest of Carmona town, capital of Uige Province.

After 45 minutes of a heavy exchange of fire, the MPLA's FAPLA forces lost 23 men and 7 People's Defense Organization soldiers. All military installations, the local commissioner's headquarters, five trucks, and one tractor were destroyed. UNITA forces captured 42 weapons of various types and other military equipment.

The battle took place on 19 March 1985.

FAPLA Soldiers, Cuban Killed

MB020742 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 2 Apr (KUP) — On 23 March, UNITA forces attacked a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola contingent that was defending the town of Caxito. UNITA forces killed 13 FAPLA soldiers and a Cuban in the clash and captured 2 FAPLA soldiers. A great quantity of weapons of different calibers, ammunition, and bombs were seized by the UNITA guerillas.

BOTSWANA

PRC Trade Mission Delegation on 2-Week Visit

MB030619 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantau, says he is looking forward to the day Gaborone will be associated with one of the Chinese cities. Mr Rantau expressed this sentiment to a Chinese trade mission from the PRC which paid a courtesy call on the mayor yesterday. The mayor said the delegation's visit to Botswana would strengthen trade relations between Batswana and the people of China. He added that the visit was a clear indication that mutual relationship between the two countries had grown very strong.

Welcoming the proposal by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that the Gaborone international fair grounds be fully utilized, Mr Rantau told the 7-man delegation, including the acting Chinese ambassador to Botswana, that the fair grounds should be used as a permanent market.

The acting Chinese ambassador, Mr (Tien Changsong), told the mayor that China would like to export her goods directly to Botswana without having to go through South Africa or Mozambique, as has been the practice in the past. He said that China sympathizes with Botswana's problems because both countries belong to the Third World.

The delegation, which is on a 2-week trade mission in Botswana, has since held talks with officials of various ministries and government departments.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Meets With PAC Delegation

MB021731 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Hon V.M. Makhele, held discussions in Maseru yesterday with a high-level Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] delegation that had been in Lesotho to attend the funeral of six PAC members who died in an encounter with the Lesotho security forces.

The discussions reviewed the relations of the PAC refugee community with the Lesotho Government. It was agreed that efforts should be made to avoid misunderstanding in the future.

The minister of foreign affairs reiterated that all refugees should abide by their conditions of asylum.

Maseru on Political Asylum, PAC Activities

MB030552 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The PAC in Lesotho"]

[Text] Six members of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of South Africa were buried in Maseru on Saturday. The circumstances surrounding their death have given rise to many rumors, especially in Maseru and Roma. Perhaps before discussing their deaths, we need to reexamine Lesotho's position with regard to political asylum for political refugees from neighboring countries.

The Lesotho Government, in line with the traditions and practices laid down by Moshoeshoe I, declared at independence that it would continue to offer refuge to people who came to seek asylum in Lesotho as a result of political persecution in their own country.

Lesotho would, in offering herself as a haven for the protection of refugees, not isolate them by putting them into refugee camps, as is the case in a number of African and other countries. Instead, we would share with them our land by allowing them to live in our midst, share the meager jobs Lesotho has to offer by allowing them to work both in the government and private sector. We offered to share with them our educational infrastructure by allowing them and their children into our already overflowing classrooms.

For all this, and the risk of facing the pressures attendant to receiving them, we only asked them not to use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks on their country of origin, in this case, the Republic of South Africa. This condition was laid down by the Basotho National Party, because such an act would bring untold sufferings to Basotho, and the mighty military and economic muscle of South Africa would be unleashed on Lesotho.

For many years, this condition was met by both the ANC and the PAC. The ANC did better then that. It ensured that none of its cadres remained in Lesotho for lengthy periods. It arranged for their early transport to other destinations in Africa. We believe that this condition was honored because these two organizations understood and, indeed, empathized with Lesotho's position and her vulnerability.

The hopeless position of landlocked Lesotho was profoundly demonstrated on 9 December 1982 when the South African Defense Force invaded Lesotho. No other incident was as poignant in demonstrating the wisdom of the condition for asylum given by the Government of Lesotho.

After the six members of the PAC were killed at Qacha's Nek, a statement was made by the PAC representatives in London that the Lesotho Armed Forces had killed PAC cadres on their way to confront the enemy. In New York the PAC representative to the United Nations reaffirmed that the six PAC cadres were killed on their way to carry out (?illegal) PAC business.

After the murder by the South African Defence Force of 42 people in 1982 under the pretext that they were after military bases, could it be that the PAC is not aware of the consequences of their using Lesotho for attacking South Africa? Could it be that the PAC does not recall the suffering of many Basotho during the embargo on Lesotho by South Africa, when our borders were closed and the country faced economic strangulation? Could it be that the PAC does not care for the consequences of their actions on their hosts? This irresponsible act of attempting to attack South Africa from our territory — and thus expose our country and nation to South African military retaliation — is, indeed, a cold-blooded display of the PAC's lack of concern for the welfare of our people.

It reminds us that Mr Ntsu Mokhele's Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] was established with the help of the PAC, because it is the so-called LLA that trained some of the LLA's first terrorists in Libya and Uganda. [sentence as heard]

There are many other unholy alliances in Lesotho which indicate that the PAC is more than unfriendly to the established order in Lesotho. As their hosts, we believe that the sacrifices we have made have demonstrated our good intentions. A reciprocal assurance from the PAC would set our minds at ease.

Briefs

New Envoys Present Credentials — The Italian ambassador designate, Mr Giorgio Testori, this morning presented his credentials to His Majesty King Mosheshoe II. He said that Italy oppose policies such as apartheid and considers their consequences as extremely negative. He points out that his country recommends the harmonic and economic development of all countries in southern Africa. Italy is assisting Lesotho, among other things, with an important program in the field of hydrogeology. The king commended Italy for sharing her resources with other developing countries. [Excerpts] [*Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Feb 85 MB*] The ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Manuel Torres Muniz, today presented his credentials to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the royal palace in Maseru. He said as members of the outstanding nonaligned countries' movement, both countries were contributing to the defense of their independence and national sovereignty and the struggle to conquer [as heard] the prosperity and development of their people. [Excerpts] [*Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Mar 85 MB*]

MOZAMBIQUE

Deputy Minister Hails 'Fruitful' USSR Cooperation

MB021217 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Jose Carlos Lobo, our country's deputy minister of foreign affairs, described the cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR as fruitful. Jose Carlos Lobo was speaking on the occasion marking the eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He added that the application of the treaty has been carried out successfully in various sectors of activity in our country.

In Moscow on Friday, the Mozambican ambassador said that the treaty was a positive and valuable contribution to the defense, consolidation, and development of cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR.

NAMIBIA

Church Group Says No Mandate for MPC Rule

MB021920 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Namibia Council of Churches has strongly condemned the move by the Multiparty Conference [MPC] to set up an interim government in Namibia. Gwen Lister reports from Windhoek.

[Begin recording] In a strongly worded statement, the Executive Committee of the Council of Churches said the MPC had no electoral mandate and could not speak on behalf of the majority of the people. The request by the MPC that the South African Defense Force should continue occupying Namibia was an acknowledgment that they did not have the trust and support of the people.

The council, headed by Anglican Bishop (James Kauluma), added that, in requesting power from the South African state president, the MPC had deepened its collaboration with South Africa to delay a settlement.

The council concluded by saying the interim government would only prolong suffering and economic destruction and called on the Security Council to bring Namibia to independence in terms of Resolution 435. [end recording]

SWAPO Says Interim Plan Drawn Up by Pretoria

MB021842 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] SWAPO said today that proposals submitted to South African President Piet Botha on 25 March for the establishment of an interim government in Namibia were in fact drafted by two committees appointed by the Pretoria regime last year.

This is contained in a press release issued by SWAPO in Lusaka, which said the two committees submitted their reports to Botha and the South African Governor Willie van Niekerk in January this year.

The statement said this is in spite of the fact that the proposals were announced to the world to be the work of the South African puppets in Namibia grouped into the so-called Multiparty Conference.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambique, Angola Said To Receive USSR Helicopters

MB021722 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet High command is reported to have issued the Angolan and Mozambican air forces with the A version of the MI-24 assault helicopter. Highly placed intelligence sources have told Radio RSA that the formidable assault helicopters were flown to Africa recently in Aeroflot transport aircraft of the Soviet Union.

The MI-24 has a crew of four and an operational speed of up to 320 km an hour. The intelligence sources say that the low-flying assault helicopters are probably being flown by Eastern Bloc pilots, who could be Soviets, Bulgarians, East Germans, or Cubans.

The MI-24 helicopter is said to be in extensive use in Afghanistan by the Russian occupational force.

A report at the weekend said that Angola was to buy six assault helicopters and four patrol helicopters from France for $45 million. The 10 helicopters would be the first batch of a total of 25, which Angola would buy from France in terms of an agreement reached last week.

Johannesburg Contrasts U.S., USSR Roles in Region

MB021804 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The United States and South Africa"]

[Text] The American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, has again outlined the importance to the United States of the southern African region. Addressing a meeting of black educators in Washington, he made the point that the United States could achieve its goals in the region only through its physical presence there.

In this context, a number of points are important. Chief among them is the fact that the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement is directed toward southern Africa as a whole, and not just South Africa. The administration has stated repeatedly that its goals in Africa center on two objectives in which the United States and African nations have mutual interest: regional peace and stability and economic development.

It believes that these objectives are best advanced in a climate of economic cooperation, peaceful commerce, trade, and development. There is no doubt that, in its role as mediator, the United States has played a vital part in the peace initiatives that have occurred in southern Africa over the past year or more.

In so doing, it has achieved much in attaining one of its goals — regional peace and stability.

As far as South Africa itself is concerned, the United States, through its diplomacy and the presence of American businesses, has also made a contribution to positive change. American businesses have taken the lead in improving working conditions for black workers, and this has been followed by many other companies in South Africa.

In addition, American companies have spent vast amounts of money on housing, education, and training and amenities for their black employees in the country. These are all positive consequences of the involvement of the United States in the southern African region.

This should be contrasted with the involvement of the Soviet Union in the region. Not by the widest stretch of the imagination can Moscow's involvement in southern Africa be said to advance regional peace and stability and economic development.

The Soviet Union's plan for the region demands exactly the opposite — regional conflict and economic chaos. The subversion of southern Africa in this way is vital to the Kremlin's objective of world domination.

UDF Official Predicts 'Civil War' by 1986

MB030654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — South Africa would be engulfed in a civil war by the end of 1986, the United Democratic Front's [UDF] Western Cape secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, said last night. Speaking to about 300 people at the End Conscription Committee's "civil-war" protest meeting at Claremont civic hall, Mr Manuel expressed the opinion that the violence in the Eastern Cape, of which the events at Langa on March 21 had been only the "tip of the iceberg," would soon spread to other parts of the country. Welkom and Kroonstad would be the next areas of unrest, Mr Manuel predicted.

He blamed the establishment of black community councils — "essentially shifting the terrain of conflict from a black/white confrontation" — as a cause of much of the unrest. "And so the situation of unrest in the Eastern Cape will shift to other parts of the country. By the end of next year, all of our country will be engulfed in civil war."

Reacting to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's, "State of the Nation" security address in parliament, Mr Manuel said the unrest situations, "often with heavy political-overtones" had been created by state "over-reaction" to the voicing of grievances — "usually small economic grievances."

"Conflict and confrontation is inherent in apartheid and, given the economic situation, the conflict will escalate."

Commenting on the presence of troops in Uitenhage and, in particular, addressing white youths faced with national service, he said: "There is no middle road. You either stand for justice or stand against it."

Earlier at the meeting, the *ARGUS* and *CAPE TIMES* newspapers — both Cape Town publications — were attacked by the chairman of the End Conscription Committee, Mr Michael Evans. He said that, like Cape Town City Council, which had refused permission for posters with the "civil war protest" logo to be put up, the *ARGUS* had entirely rejected advertising for the meeting, while the *CAPE TIMES* insisted that the advertisement be watered down.

Ruling on Internal Visas Draws Criticism

MB030953 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] A landmark court ruling which will affect the rights of millions of Africans living outside the homelands has been sharply criticized. The judgment in the Eastern Cape Supreme Court was given in respect of one person, (Steve Chwete), but could affect the lives of many others. Carmel Rickard reports.

[Begin recording](Chwete) lives in a South African township just outside Ciskei. He also works in South Africa in King Williams Town, but to get there he has to travel through a part of the Ciskei. The supreme court has ruled that the South African Government is entitled to make him apply for a visa each time he wants to enter or leave South African territory. The state was able to do this because (Chwete) is regarded by the government as a Ciskeian even though he was born and brought up in the Transvaal. Now that the extent of the ruling's affect is becoming clear, reactions to the judgment has begun.

Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Ray Swari, says it underlines how important it is that the question of black citizenship be sorted out. KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi says it shows the fraudulence of the homeland policy, and a local newspaper editorial likens the situation to the (?Russian) practice of issuing internal passports for traveling within the country. [end recording]

Squatters Offered 'Temporary Rights' To Move

MB031020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0652 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — Five Crossroads squatter groups have been granted legal residential rights for 18 months provided they move to Kayelitsha "as soon as possible," the top local black affairs official, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, confirmed yesterday. The groups — Cathedral, Dodwana, Sipeke, Tutu, and Nyandeni — have been negotiating with Mr Bezuidenhoud since large-scale unrest broke out at Crossroads in Febraury, leaving 18 people dead.

Mr Bezuidenhoud, who was initially reluctant to release details of a "deal" made with the government on behalf of the squatter groups, said that during the 18 months the groups "must look for work — the government will assist in this. There will be no deportation." After the 18 months, the government would review the situation, he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said an area known as "Site C" within the perimeters of Kayelitsha had been made available. "We're not forcing anybody, but we hope to be able to move them before the rainy season," he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he had met the leaders of one of the five groups and planned to meet with the other four by the end of the week to inform them of the government's offer. He confirmed that Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of cooperation and development, had not yet met any of the squatter leaders but added Dr Viljoen would "definitely meet them within the next few weeks after I've relayed the offer."

Although squatter leaders were unavailable for comment immediately, they have been widely reported as rejecting the offer and demanding full Section 10 (1) (A) rights "and not temporary permits."

Asked if the 600 government workers from kwaNdebele whose presence in Kayelitsha in February is widely believed to have sparked the Crossroads unrest, Mr Bezuidenhoud said all but 72 had been returned to kwaNdebele. [sentence as received]

"There are now 10 lorries and 72 workers engaged in ongoing work transporting people from the black townships to Kayelitsha," he said.

Further Testimony at Uitenhage Inquiry Commission

Initial Statement Inaccurate

MB021711 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] More evidence has been given to the Kannemeyer judicial commission of inquiry into events surrounding the shooting of the demonstrators by South African police at Uitenhage in the Cape Province last month.

The officer in charge of the police unit, Lieutenant John Fouche, admitted under cross examination that a statement he had made after the event contained inaccuracies. Then he had said that certain incidents, including stone throwing, had preceded the firing of a warning shot. He told the commission today that these incidents had occurred after he had fired a warning shot.

He attributed his slip to circumstances in which everything had happened so fast. Lt Fouche testified that only one stone had actually been thrown before he gave the order to fire.

Police Sergeant Testifies

MB030829 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] A police sergeant has testified at the Kannemeyer inquiry into the shooting incidents at Uitenhage that the leader of the crowd had a petrol bomb and that he had shot the man before he could throw the bomb. Nineteen people died in the incident.

Sergeant Gerhard Stumke said yesterday that before the shooting began he saw the leader pull out from his clothing a bottle which the sergeant identified as a petrol bomb. He shot the leader after Lieutenant Fouche had given the order to open fire.

Sgt Stumke said under cross-examination that the 4,000 strong crowd had hurled stones at the police caspir vehicle and had ignored full orders to disperse before the order to open fire was given.

Asked about his thoughts before the shooting, Sgt Stumke said he had asked Warrant Officer Pentz if Lt Fouche was mad not to give the orders to fire. Sgt Stumke said that he had not panicked, but that he had feared for his life.

Commitment To Reform Unchanged by Police Action

MB030738 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Critics of the stricter measures that have been taken to impose law and order in unrest-ridden black areas should heed their own advice and deal with the realities of the situation. It would speedily disabuse them of the (?fatuous) notion that the action has been taken as the state's alternative to introducing reforms and engaging in negotiations with black leaders. The charge, a persistent refrain in the criticism both at home and abroad, ignores not only the nature of much of the unrest, but the clear evidence on present attitudes to reform and negotiation.

The accusers could begin by examining the kind of matters now being raised in some of the more serious British newspapers. A report in the *LONDON SUNDAY TIMES*, referring to efforts to promote civil war in the black areas, quotes a white South African liberal as saying: I have supported equal rights all my life and have been prepared to see a black government take over, but now I am beginning to wonder what kind of people will be in charge if it happens. *THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH* is even more direct. It would be good, it states in an editorial, to read a few denunciations in the media of the black terrorists who are now murdering other blacks.

Behind these killings is the wish to frighten off the black moderates who have it in mind to give consent to the current program of reform. These revolutionaries realize that President Botha does have in mind an accommodation which really might be acceptable to many blacks. It is a realization that is evidently yet to dawn on those who continue to make the stock reactions to firm security measures. Far from representing an avoidance of reform and negotiation, the measures have been forced on the state by the efforts of others to destroy reforms and to prevent moderate black leaders from responding to government invitations to negotiate.

If ever it were true to describe South Africa as a society in transition, it is now. One local newspaper recently commented on the flood of reform initiatives that had emerged from Parliament in the past 2 months. A fortnight ago, the country's six largest employer organizations issued a joint statement welcoming and offering to help inplement what they referred to as the declarations of intent. These included freehold rights for blacks, the solution of the citizenship issue, the suspension of forced removals, a positive urbanization strategy moving away from negative influx control measures, the reaffirmation of a commitment to equal education and training facilities, the inquiry on the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, opening up business districts, the growing involvement of blacks in legislative and other decisionmaking bodies, and the creation of a forum for the negotiation of black constitutional development.

The constitutional forum, in fact, was proposed precisely for the purpose of facilitating negotiation between government and black leaders. It has been emphasized repeatedly that it is an open-ended initiative, that negotiations would have no prescribed agenda, and that no conditions other than rejection of political violence are attached to participation. That offer to negotiate still stands, and a commitment to reform, President Botha said again less than a week ago, remains unchanged. Neither is in any way affected by a determination at the same time to act against subversives, and to maintain law and order.

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Discusses Domestic Issues, Foreign Ties

MB021810 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has called for unity among all members of the Swazi community, including companies and organizations, and contribute faithfully towards the education of the crown prince, Makhosetive. Prince Bhekimpi said those Swazis who will not contribute should be guilty conscious [as heard] themselves that they failed to donate towards the education of their future king. He was addressing a meeting at Lugongolweni Inkhundla [electoral college constituency] in the Lubombo region yesterday.

Prince Bhekimpi further announced that 25 May next year has been declared a national census day.

Commenting about the conflict between the ANC of South Africa and the Swaziland Government last year, Prince Bhekimpi said Swaziland will not become a base for attacking neighboring states. The Kingdom of Swaziland will continue in the foundation laid by the late King Sobhuza II in maintaining good neighborliness with other states. He condemned Swazi nationals who take advantage of the Mozambican refugees, using them as cheap labor, and said those Swazis would not enjoy if the same treatment were to be done to them by the Mozambicans in their country.

Speaking about pregnancies among students, Prince Bhekimpi said if parents consider that the government should pass legislation preventing those students who are having children at home to attend school, be either a student girl or boy, parents are welcome to come forward and request for the legislation, and those students may be sent home to get married.

He said government may in future also consider drafting a law to flush out all the unemployed from towns to the rural areas, where they will be involved in agriculture. He said this will decrease the number of criminals and prostitutes in urban areas, who roam around in town robbing people and selling their bodies to earn a living.

Also speaking was Indvuna ye Tinkhundla [electoral college constituencies governor] Mr Mndeni Shabalala, who attributed the failure in 1979 of the Tinkhundla system to former prime minister, whom he did not name.

ZAMBIA

Court Confirms 5 Death Sentences for Treason

MB030534 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Supreme Court today confirmed the death sentences for former High Court Commissioner Edward Shamwana and four others who were condemned by a high court for treason. Former Bank of Zambia Governor Valentine Musakanya, Zambia Air Force Major Anderson Mporokoso, and Zairean businessman Laurent Kanyembu were acquitted.

Chief Justice Annel Silungwe, sitting with Deputy Chief Justice Mathew Nguluwe and three other judges, ruled that there was overwhelming evidence against Shamwana, but there was no evidence against Musakanya.

Others whose appeals were rejected are former Industrial Finance Company general manager Goodwin Yora Mumba, Zairean politician Deogratius Symba, and Zairean drivers Thomas Mupunga Muliwa and (Albert Lambe Mbalile). All the men were convicted and sentenced by the now Ndola high court judge, Dennis Chirwa, on 20 January 1983.

Diplomatic Relations Established With New Zealand

MB021212 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Zambia and New Zealand have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on a nonresidential basis. A foreign affairs spokesman who announced this today said that Zambia would be represented in New Zealand by Zambia's high commissioner to Australia. He said the decision to establish diplomatic relations is in line with the two countries' desire to maintain and strengthen the good relations already existing between the two.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Congratulates Hungary on Anniversary

MB030713 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, who is also the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a message of congratulations to the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, Comrade Janos Kadar. Part of the text of the message reads as follows:

Comrade First Secretary, ZANU-PF, the government, and the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe join me in conveying to you, the MSZMP, the government, and the people of Hungary fratenal congratulations as you celebrate the 40th anniversary of your independence. As you commemorate this important event in the history of your country, we salute the achievements of your people under the leadership of the MSZMP. ZANU-PF attaches great importance to the 13th congress of the MSZMP that you held a few days ago. We wish you success in the realization of the decisions of the congress. I also take this opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the good relations between our two parties and governments.

To mark the occassion, several ministers and government officials, as well as members of the diplomatic corps, last night attended the reception in Harare. Speaking at the function, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, said Zimbabwe will continue to resist South Africa's abominable evil of apartheid. He said Zimbabwe fully realizes that the abhorrent system of apartheid is so weak and unjust that it is bound to crumble like other evil systems, such as Nazism, have done before it. Eventually it will be defeated, and then peace, stability, and international understanding will prevail in southern Africa. The same thing happened in Europe after Nazism was crushed, and history cannot fail to repeat itself.

In reply, the Hungarian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Jozsef Varkonyi, said his country unequivocally condemns all forms of racial discrimination. He said Hungary does not condone the evil practice of apartheid which is responsible for brutal murders being consistently committed in racist South Africa.

Briefs

New Envoy From SFRY -- The Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe, Comrade Naum Ackovski, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his office in Walton building. Before his latest appointment, Comrade Ackovski was ambassador of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat of the Foreign Affairs [title as heard]. [Text] [*Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Apr 85 MB*]